FINAL REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE
(CENTRAL INDIA.)

BY

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1929

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Review on the Final Settlement Report

OF

HOLKAR STATE

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The Settlement of a big State is in all circumstances a task of enormous magnitude but when the entire territory of the State, as in the case of Indore, is not one compact area and consists of detached tracts of a heterogeneous nature the work is, also, of considerable difficulty Another factor that worked as a handicap was the unfortunate start made on a defective system of work in the initial stages of the settlement operations The success that has, therefore, attended the efforts of all concerned in bringing this settlement work to conclusion in a manner satisfactory to all parties—particularly the classes most affected—is rendered all the more creditable on account of the odds

The report is exhaustive and deals in detail not only with the history of the settlement operations and the assessment, but, also, with a variety of general and physical features of the State, reviewing the development of the different parts, etc I need not, therefore, go into details of all the work done of which the report is an eloquent record, but would just record my impressions on its salient features

A reference to the history of settlement operations would show that though the unfortunate start, referred to above, led to a certain amount of dislocations and caused an unnecessary expenditure of quite a considerable sum, the work was not pushed forward systematically and on the right lines till the arrival of Rai Bahadur Ram Sarup to whom is due the credit of having done efficiently and as accurately as possible the whole work relating to the settlement operations That the settlement operations now, when the salaries and prices have gone up, should cost only about 1½ lakhs odd more than what they cost the State in 1904-07 bears sufficient testimony to the work having been carried out economically In many other States, the cost has been proportionately higher The importance of assessment cannot be over-emphasized It may not be difficult to fix the Sovereign's share in the produce of the land a number of authorities have laid down the extent of legitimate proportion in this behalf from times immemorial, but a Government that can lay any claims to a long vision is never satisfied with what may appear to be attractive on the surface at sight, but would wish to look deeper into things, and find out what would be for the permanent good of the Sovereign interests Figures in the report show that there has been an increase in this settlement over the expiring demand of Rs 5,92,345 or 11·40 per cent though it is estimated that the rates are virtually responsible for an increase of 4·3 per cent only It would have been easily possible by levying the market rate usually charged on the cultivated area to add a pretty considerable, fully legitimate, increase to the revenue, but the Government decided to forego it for their aim was not merely to enhance the revenue irrespective of all other considerations, but to create in the tenant a greater sense of security of his possessions amounting to a

vested interest and making him through his contentment, prosperity and reserved ability to fight against famines etc contribute substantially to the well-being of the State not only now but also in the many many years to come With that end in view relief has been given where necessary and the revenue demand of Parganas Bhanpura and Nandwai has been actually reduced In two-thirds of the parganas the revenue has either been reduced or the enhancement is not above 10 %

The term of the expiring settlement was 20 years Although a Sovereign can, as of right, and ought to overhaul the contracts made with the ryots occasionally, the tendency to make the settlement frequently has come to be deprecated by all settled Governments in view of the greatly disturbing effect that it has on the tenants After mature consideration, therefore, His Highness's Government decided to fix the term of the present settlement at 30 years except in respect of Nemawar District which, being, at present, in a state of under-development, has been settled for 20 years only

An assesment decided upon after full consideration of all the various aspects of the question as detailed above should, as indeed it has done, inspire confidence among the ryots and that is the supreme test of the fairness of the assessments Figures in the report show that the assessment was objected to only in a very few cases though ample facilities were given to all concerned at every stage to make representations and the representations that were received were fully and sympathetically attended to Only in about 300 cases out of a total of 2,08,711 holdings appeals were presented to me

In conclusion I must record my appreciation of the efficient manner in which Rai Bahadur Ram Sarup carried on the whole work relating to the Settlement concluded in 1929 His experience of similar work in the United Provinces came in very handy in getting over the difficulties that presented themselves during the course of the settlement work and most of the accuracy of the work is due to his having been ever willing to listen to objections or representations of all kinds He was ably assisted in his work by Mr K B Tilloo, whose loyal cooperation with him contributed much to the success of the work After his retiring from State service owing to serious illness the Settlement work was in the concluding stages entrusted to Mr K. B Tilloo whose work at this stage also deserves appreciative reference I must also record my appreciation of the work of other Inspecting and Assistant Settlement Officers They have, with hardly one or two exceptions, worked well and hard and fully cooperated with their chief

INDORE
15th February, 1930

S M BAPNA
Prime Minister,
Holkar State

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INDEX.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND NATURAL

Para		Page.
1—4.	General	1
5	Boundaries	3
6—9	Physical Feature and General Description	*ib*
10—13	Rivers, Water Supply and Drainage	11
14—19	Roads and Communications	15
20—25	Trees and Forests	21
26—27	Rainfall and Climate	25

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT

28—30	Population	31
31—32	Villages and Towns	40
33—36	Markets, Fairs, Trade and Industry	42
37	Prices	44
38—42	Tenants	54
43—44	Ploughs and Cattle	64
45—49	Description of Areas	66
50—55	Irrigation	81
56—58.	Soil and its Classification	89
59—62	Crops	97
63	Land Records	107
64—68	Revenue System and Revenue Administration	108

CHAPTER III

ASSESSMENT

69—71	Assessment Circles	112
72—74	Circle Standard Rates	115
75—87	Assessment of Land Revenue	119
88	Collections of Land Revenue demand	131
89	Kists or Instalments for payment of Land Revenue demand	133
90—91	Term of Settlement	*ib*
92	New cultivation rates	135
93	A Retrospect	*ib*

CHAPTER IV

HISTORY OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

94—102	Administration	136
103	Cost of operations	141
104	Case work	*ib*
105	Inam inquiry	142
106	Notice of Officers	143
107	Conclusion	144

APPENDICES

Number of Appendix		Page
I	Names of principal rivers	148—150
II	Local and foreign metalled roads	151 - 153
III	Suggestions for new roads	154
IV-A	Rainfall by districts	155
IV-B	Rainfall by pargana	156—157
V	Names of villages where periodical markets are held	158—161
VI	Places where periodical fairs are held	162—165
VII	Prices of agricultural produce at Indore city market	166
VIII	Number and classes of tenants by caste and pargana	167—187
IX	Agricultural stock	188
X	Details of crops	189—200
XI	Number and condition of irrigation tanks	201—205
XII	Soils and their percentages	206—207
XIII	Details of crops	208—219
XIV	Circle standard rates	220—236
XV	Villages assessed at rates modified more than 25%	237—238
XVI	Collections and arrears of land revenue demand	239—242
XVII	Number of cases decided by each officer	243

Maps and Diagrams.

Serial number		Page.
1	Sketch map of the State	3
2	Diagram showing the proportion of development	9
3	Map showing the principal rivers	13
4	Map showing the roads and railway lines	17
5	Map showing the location of reserved forest blocks	23
6	Diagram showing rainfall by districts	27
7	Diagram showing density of population	35
8.	Diagram comparing density of population	37
9	Diagram showing prices of cotton	47
10	Diagram showing prices of jowar	49
11	Diagram showing prices of wheat	51
12	Map showing the predominating castes of tenants	59
13.	Map showing the proportion of occupied area to total area	69
14	Map showing the extent of uncultivated area in holdings	75
15	Map showing the extent of cultivated area	79
16	Map showing the extent of irrigable area	87
17	Map showing the chief soils	95
18.	Map showing the predominating crops	105
19	Map showing the incidences of assessed revenue	127

CHAPTER I

General and Natural.

General

The territory with which this report deals is under the Sovereignty of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar It is a progressive State, being premier in Malwa, and, in point of area takes the third place in Central India It is abundantly fertile, contains tracts rich in picturesque detail and can boast of a climate which is notably salubrious Hills and valleys, rivers, undulating stretches of land with streams meandering through, table-lands, plains and forests present a wealth of natural imagery at once fascinating and varied Had it been compact or at least more so than what it is, and possessed easy and sufficient supplies of fresh and pure water, probably it should have left little more to be desired

2 The extent of the State is 9,512 square miles but, as the accompanying sketch map will show, this area is scattered not only in almost the whole of Malwa, but also in the Central Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Bundelkhand and Rajputana There are at least eleven blocks which comprise Holkar State and most of these are so far removed from one another that communication between some of them becomes a difficulty and their isolated situation is, to some extent, a retarding factor in their progress

3 The total number of villages in the State is 4,366—of these 3,561 Khalsa villages have been settled and form the subject of this report Settlement work was done in 12 Jagir and Instamrar villages also, on the request of their holders, and also in 145 forest villages The remainder are either Jagir or forest villages The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 11,07,615 persons The administrative head-quarters are at Indore, the Capital of the State, which is situated in Malwa at 22 43' North Latitude and 75 53' East Longitude It is a beautiful town and a flourishing business centre In close proximity to it is the seat of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India About 12 miles from Indore proper, but within the State, is a British military cantonment at Mhow The town of Indore stands at a height of about 1,800 feet above sea-level Some portions of the State are even higher while some, not on the plateau, are naturally much lower

4 Settlement operations in the State were taken in hand when His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Tukoji Rao Holkar III was on the gadi He abdicated in 1926 in favour of his minor son, the present ruler, and it is a coincidence that, as at the last settlement, the final settlement report should be written during minority administration.

Boundaries

5 On account of the heterogeneous nature of the State it is not possible to describe its boundaries in exact detail, but it may be interesting here to note down the names and positions of various states and territories which touch or adjoin any part of Holkar State Leaving the far distant pargana of Alampur, which stands in the Bundelkhand region and is surrounded by Datia and Gwalior States, as also the Warla portion of pargana Sendhwa, which is on the other side of the Satpura hills, the rest of the State lies either on the Vindhya hills or below them in the Narbada Valley The Northern block which forms the Rampura-Bhanpura district is surrounded by Udaipur, Jhalawar, Jaora, Gwalior, Tonk, Kotah, Partapgarh and Khilchipur States The middle block, forming the Mahidpur district, has around it the States of Gwalior and Dewas The Eastern block or Nemawar District is enclosed by Bhopal, Gwalior and Dhar states and by British territory The Southern block, which is the biggest one and consists of two districts, Indore and Nimar, has for its boundaries the British territory and the States of Barwani, Alirajpur, Gwalior, Dewas and Dhar In the west is a small patch being Tehsil Petlawad of Indore district Its main portion is like an island surrounded mostly by the Jhabua State

Physical Features and General Description

6 The writers of the census report for 1921 have noted that the State of Indore admits of three natural divisions, which with little difficulty can be distinguished from one another, these are (i) the Hilly regions, (ii) the Plateau and (iii) the Low-lying plains Except the low-lying division, which is a patch in Bundelkhand, the rest of the State is more or less hilly Two main ranges of hills—the Vindhya and the Satpura—form the bedrocks of Holkar territory In the south the Satpura range traverses from one end to the other covering large areas on either side, both State and British On its slopes lie the parganas of Sendhwa, Segaon,

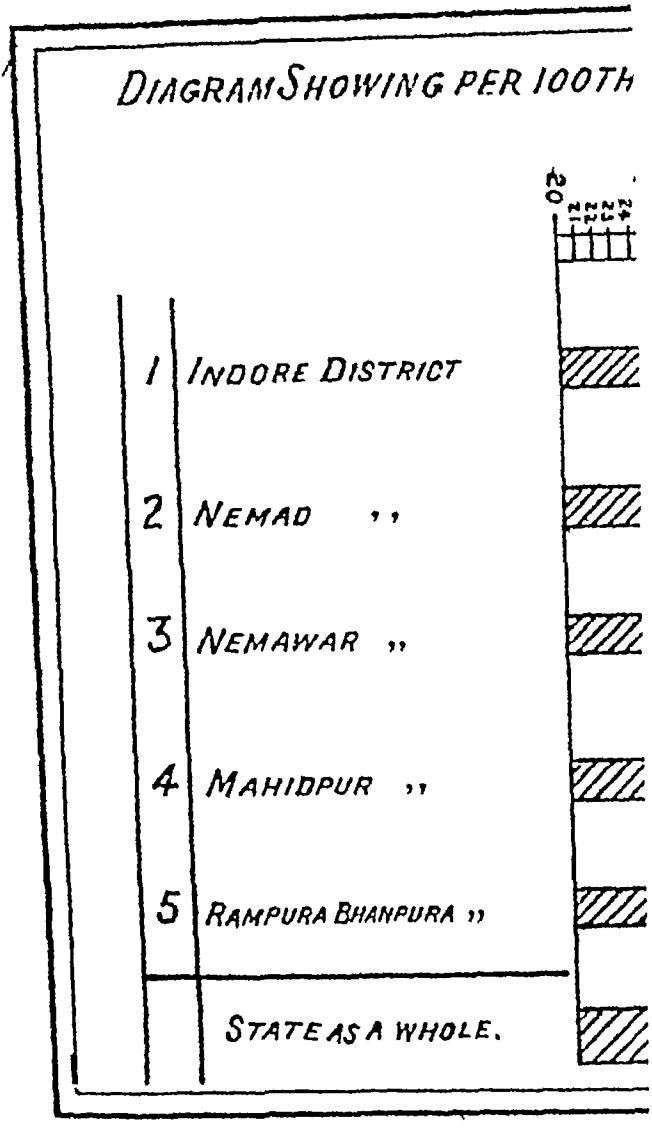
Khargone, Bhikangaon, Kasrawad and the Sanawad portion of pargana Barwaha This region extends up to the Narbada and forms the Southern watershed of that river It is dotted all over with elevations, hillocks and stony ridges, in fact so uneven is the character of the ground here that except in the Sanawad portion of pargana Barwaha, large level tracts of land seldom meet the view Across the Narbada and along it parganas Nisarpur, Maheshwar and Barwaha and district Nemawar are situated in three different blocks separated from one another by foreign territories These form the Northern watershed of the Narbada and stand on the scarp of the Vindhyas This tract, or rather these tracts, are less hilly than the one referred to above From here the Vindhyas pass through parganas Mhow and Indore Further on in the east the range touches Nemawar district creating a hilly region called 'Pathar' along the whole line in the north On the West a spur thrown out by the main Vindhya range overspreads the Petlawad pargana of Indore district This small pargana, which covers an area of 153 square miles, is hilly all round and occupies an isolated position far away from the main block of the district The other parganas of the district are Mhow, Indore, Sawer and Depalpur, which together form a compact tract on the Malwa plateau The plateau begins in parganas Mhow and Indore A few villages of the former are situated within the hills on small tablelands existing on the approaches to the plateau A part of pargana Mhow is broken up or covered by hills and it is in its north and west that the Malwa plateau proper begins, and one finds a similar case in the extreme south and east of the adjoining parg na Indore A small branch shooting out from the main range goes into Pargana Depalpur on the west and spreads itself into a number of villages destroying the smooth level of the pargana and interfering with its otherwise universal fertility Indore district, excepting of course the far off pargana Petlawad, occupies almost the middle position in the State and is in all respects the best part of it Due north, but many miles away from its boundary, lies the district of Mahidpur, a name historically famous on account of a battle fought in 1817 This too is on the plateau and is mainly composed of parganas Mahidpur and Tarana, which between themselves form a compact tract The other component parts of the district are (1) pargana Sundersi and (2) pargana Alampur The former is a collection of 9 villages lying scattered on the plateau but at some distance from the main block The latter is a small tract in Bundelkhand referred to above Like Indore this district is more plain than hilly The hilly parts occur in the east of pargana Tarana and in the north of pargana Mahidpur Far up in the north of Mahidpur is the fifth or last district of the State It goes under the name of Rampura—Bhanpura with head-quarters at Garoth, a town in the pargana of the same name It is made up of seven parganas, forming four separate groups, and comprising parganas Garoth, Manasa, Rampura Bhanpura, Jirapur, Sunel and Nandwar Pargana Jirapur stands by itself in the east, next to it in the west is pargana Sunel, which also stands alone, then comes in the same direction a combined group of parganas Garoth, Manasa, Rampura and Bhanpura The fourth group or Nandwar pargana, a collection of 30 scattered villages, stands on the top of a range of the Vindhya hills in the north-west of the district This range is along the north of the district and, while it simply touches pargana

Manasa in the north, it actually covers large parts of parganas Rampura and Bhanpura These parts are called 'Pathars' and lay but little claim to a decent population and though some cultivated land is not seldom found they are mostly used as 'Shikargahs' for big game The other three parganas are away from the mountain range, but they are not so far removed as to be entirely free from the influence of the hills

7 An idea of the State as a whole and of its different parts with regard to their size, the relative importance which their position gives them, etc , may be gathered from what follows About two-thirds of the whole State, the best part of it, occupies the lower half of its territorial extent and takes the rough form of a human figure without legs with river Narbada passing through the heart The trunk together with the head is a compact body in which are comprised the districts of Indore and Nimar, except pargana Petlawad of the former and pargana Nisarpur of the latter This body covers from north to south the whole length of the lower half and passing through the Vindhya range extends up to the Satpura hills The right arm of the body is the Nemawar district on the east and the left arm on the west is the Nisarpur pargana of Nimar Both arms lie detached from the trunk, there being gaps caused by interposing foreign territories The Petlawad pargana, a small bit of territory and standing aloof and at a distance, completes the structural composition of the lower region This region, as will appear from its description, is, on the whole, rather compact and owing to various other causes, resulting incidentally from the existence in it of the Capital city, though not fully developed yet, is a fair way on the road to progress The upper or Northern region contains two districts, viz , Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura which include ten parganas (1) Mahidpur (2) Tarana, (3) Sunderasi, (4) Jirapur (5) Sunel, (6) Garoth, (7) Manasa, (8) Rampura, (9) Bhanpura and (10) Nandwar A long distance separates the two halves and the two districts also have a big intervening gap Several parganas, for instance, Nandwar, Sunderasi, Sunel and Jirapur suffer from isolation and consequent want of touch with the outside world in general and with Indore in particular and a portion of even the biggest compact tract consisting of Garoth, Manasa, Rampura and Bhanpura parganas has been subject to disadvantages arising from lack of fresh contact and consequent decay The Mahidpur and Tarana block is compact and comparatively better off

8 The following diagram will indicate the degree of development in each region

9 Not only is the entire construction of the State scattered but some of its constituents are even more sharply split up which makes administration costly and difficult There are villages or small groups of villages in parganas Nandwai, Mamasa, Petlawad, Sunel, Tarana, Nisarpur and Alampur which form islands in other territories, and, in some cases, are



of the Chambal, has already been sanctioned by His Highness's Government. This scheme, when completed, will relieve the quickly expanding city from a want which has been lately intensified by insufficient rainfall for a series of years A number of villages in remote parts of the State do not possess a sufficient supply of pure and fresh water and human beings to to content themselves with stagnant water drawn from the cattle have to travel miles to quench their thir that steps will be taken to ameliorate the condition of

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Rivers, Water Supply and Drainage

10 The country is hilly for the most part which accounts for the many rivers, streams and nullahs found in the State, and these again are more numerous below the plateau than above it Most of these are of the nature of torrents which carry a big volume of water during the rains, but which quickly dry up soon after, and this irregular behaviour of the waterways can be traced directly to the nature of the land over which they flow It is impossible to cross them in the rainy season and traffic is frequently held up for hours at a stretch, sometimes even causeways on metalled roads are considered dangerous to pass over

11 Following the division of the country into stretches of land, which lie at considerable heights above sea-level, and tracts of ground, which can admit only of much more modest pretensions so far as altitude is concerned, two main drainage systems are found—one for the plateau and the other for the lowlands The plateau is drained off by the Chambal which rises in pargana Mhow in the southern part of the plateau and leaves the State on the north It joins the Kali Sindh outside the State boundary, and the combined stream flowing north-east later falls into the Jumna In the lowlands comprising the districts of Nimar and Nemawar, excepting the small Warla portion of pargana Sendhwa which is drained by the Tapti through its tributaries, the Narbada does all the drainage and it empties itself after a long course into the Gulf of Cambay In its westward and almost straight course through the State, the river is joined by tributaries too numerous to mention The Narbada is a big stream and the Hindus look upon it as sacred It is a perennial stream and boats ply over its waters all the year round Its banks are high and the bed deep, consequently it does not lend itself at all for irrigation purposes No other stream retains an appreciable amount of water all the year round and, apart from this river and the chambal and the kshipra, if water is anywhere to be found, it is in the pools

12 But there are great possibilities in many parts of the State for conservation of water which can be put to much useful purpose A scheme for the supply of water in Indore city from the Gambhir, a tributary of the Chambal, has already been sanctioned by His Highness's Government. This scheme, when completed, will relieve the quickly expanding city from a want which has been lately intensified by insufficient rainfall for a series of years A number of villages in remote parts of the State do not possess a sufficient supply of pure and fresh water and human beings have to content themselves with stagnant water drawn from the pools while the cattle have to travel miles to quench their thirst I have no doubt that steps will be taken to ameliorate the condition of such villages after

an inquiry for which materials have been prepared by the Settlement Department and submitted to His Highness's Government

13 Appendix No I gives the names of rivers and their tributaries, the Kshipra is one of these and this too is held sacred by the Hindus

The accompanying map shows the course of principal rivers in the State

Roads and Communications

14 Although Holkar State is so scattered yet almost every part of it is connected with one another either by a metalled road or a Railway line Unceasing efforts have been made to improve means of communication and of late a big programme of additional roads has been launched at a large capital outlay, which, when completed, will produce a net-work of roads. Sunel is the only important pargana which at present is and may, for a long time to come, remain practically unserved by a metalled road. The difficulty is that intervening foreign states do not readily respond to suggestions for road improvement through their area To take an instance, the road from Indore to Harda (Central Provinces) *via* Nemawar district passes through Bagli estate for a length of about 7 miles This part of the road has been entirely out of repairs for some years past and even though wheeled traffic over it is now difficult it has not been found possible to put it under repairs. It is not necessary to dilate upon the economic and strategic importance of railways and roads They open up the country for all useful purposes, level prices and bring markets for surplus products within easy reach The State has been alive to its duty and responsibility in the matter of communications and it can rightly boast of having discharged them in a becoming manner

A map is appended showing railways and metalled roads (not including station roads) in Holkar State

15 It will appear from the foregoing map that there is a net-work of roads in district Indore and that other districts also take a fair share in the road system The total mileage of roads in the State is 733 of which 592 are local and 141 foreign The latter includes 74 miles of the Great Bombay-Agra road On the whole the State is not only well served by roads but can compare favourably with most other progressive Indian States and many British districts The headquarter stations of 23 parganas out of 27 are situated on metalled roads Of the remainder, Nandwai and Sunderai are small and unimportant, the difficulties of similarly connecting Sunel have been referred to above and a road to the fourth, Kantaphor, is already under construction All the roads are kept in excellent order and are open to automobiles, which run extensively on hire, thus bringing distant places easier within reach and making travelling less wearisome than it would otherwise be Automobiles reach most of the remote parts of the State and save a lot of valuable time and expense

16 The beneficial effects of improved and rapid means of communication are discernible all round and have favourably affected both the people and the State, for while the general prosperity of the people has increased the revenues of the State have gone up by leaps and bounds Such results may not be wholly due to this single improvement but it is certainly one of the leading causes

The following few figures will make the statement clearer —

Cultivated area at last Settlement		15,36,090 acres.
Ditto in the year of revision		19,73,266 ,,
Land Revenue at Last Settlement . ..	Rs	37,13,659
Ditto in the year of revision	,,	57,89,770
Income of Forest Department (average for 5 years, 1907-08 to 1911-12) ..	,,	3,75,816
Ditto (Average for 5 years, 1923 to 1927) ..	,,	8,01,159
Income of Customs Department (average for 5 years, 1907-08 to 1911-12) . . .	,,	4,37,122
Ditto (average for 5 years, 1923 to 1927)	,,	19,27,732
Number of State Schools at last Settlement		101
Ditto now .		301
Number of Scholars at last Settlement		7,574
Ditto now		28,050
Expenditure on Schools at last Settlement	Rs	1,09,585
Ditto now .	,,	4,77,074

It may be noted in passing that although in 20 years the expenditure on schools has increased more than four times it is not yet quite up to the mark The State has now in Mr Shreeman Singh, M A (Oxon), a Minister of Education who, it is believed, will not fail to make up the deficiency and, in due course of time, bring about the large improvements which education on account of its intrinsic value demands

Altogether 67 local roads including station roads constructed at an initial cost of about three million rupees are maintained by the State at an annual expenditure of Rs 2,03,000 in round figures Appendix II gives the local and foreign roads, excluding station roads, together with their respective lengths within the State territories

17 Three separate railway lines run through the State with a total length of 134¼ miles and 23 stations They are —

(1) Bombay-Baroda & Central India (Meter Gauge)
(2) Ditto ditto (Broad Gauge)
(3) Great Indian Peninsula

The State has some interest in the first named railway line which from Khandwa to Indore passes under the name of 'Holkar State Railway' A statement is appended giving certain particulars about these railways so far as Holkar State is concerned

Name of Railway	PART OF STATE THROUGH WHICH IT PASSES		Length in miles	Number of Railway Station
	District	Parganas		
1 Bombay Baroda and Central India (Metre Gauge)				
	Nimar	Barwaha	-	4
	Indore	Mhow	2	4
	Indore	Indore	11	2
	Indore	Sawer	17	3
	Indore	Depalpur	-	1
	Rampura-Bhanpura	Manasa	1	2
	Total		91	
2 Bombay Baroda and Central India (Broad Gauge)				
	Indore	Hetlawad	1-	-
	Mahidpur	Mahidpur	1¼	1
	Rampura-Bhanpura	Garoth	18	3
	Do	Bhanpura	2	
	Total		132¼	
3 Great Indian Peninsula				
	Mahidpur	Tarana	10	1
		Grand Total	134¼	23

These railways serve 4 districts and 11 parganas Of the 23 stations not less than 12 are in Indore District all parganas of it having a share In District Nemar, Barwaha is the only pargana which commands a railway with 4 stations within its boundaries As a consequence it is the best pargana of the district possessing a number of cotton ginning and pressing

factories and has risen to a first class cotton trade centre No railway line goes through or touches the Nemawar district But in its South across the Narbada, only 13 miles from it, runs the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with a station at Harda, a town in Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces From Harda right up to the bank of the Narbada is a metalled road which, after the gap caused by the river, is followed by a State road The remaining two districts, *viz*, Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura, have respectively 2 and 3 railway stations and enjoy a share in the benefits arising from them

18 A number of roads have come into existence after the last Settlement and after careful observations and inquiries made during the Settlement operations proposals for additional roads found to be necessary for development or further development of the State were drawn up and submitted to His Highness's Government and they are receiving due attention of the authorities concerned. Appendix-No III contains these proposals.

19 A road-rail from Barwaha to Maheshwar (the former capital of the State) a distance of 31 miles, was planned and work on it had commenced but the project was abandoned

Trees and Forests

20 The State is rich in forests Vast areas in different parts of the territory have been set apart as reserved forests, chief among which are :—

(1) the Vindhya hills and their appurtenances (*a*) in the north in parganas Rampura and Bhanpura of Rampura-Bhanpura district, (*b*) in the east in district Nemawar, (c) in the west in pargana Petlawad of district Indore ; (*d*) in parganas Mhow and Indore of Indore district, and (11) the Satpura hills and their appurtenances in the south in parganas Sendhwa, Khargone and Bhikangaon of district Nimar

21 The area occupied by reserved forests is 2,575 square miles, being 27 1% or a little less than one-third of the total area of the State Out of this area no less than one-third is such as forms part of revenue villages. Such revenue villages number 920 as per detail below —

Indore district	79	villages
Mahidpur district	36	,,
Nimar district	524	,,
Nemawar district	182	,,
Rampura-Bhanpura district	99	,,
Total	920	,,

The remainder of the forest area is apart from revenue limits and is self-contained 216 villages exist within this area of which 145 have been settled regularly in this Settlement Demarcation of forest areas was effected 20 years ago and during that period while the expenditure of the Forest Department has increased by thousands the income has gone up by lacs

	1908-09	1926-27
Income	2,82,010	8,05,724
Expenditure	1,52,585	2,21,494

These figures speak eloquently of the efficiency of administration of the Forest Department of which Rai Shyam Sunder Lal Bahadur a retired British Officer, has been the head for the past many years

22 The demarcation, however, has outlived its time and new life is now pulsating in the State as everywhere else What was a matter of indifference to the people 20 years ago is now a subject of grievance to them Accordingly the demarcation lines which run through the occupied and cultivated portions of the parganas are looked with disfavour by the people inhabiting those parganas Small pieces of forest reserved within the body of a pargana interfere with liberty and agricultural pursuits and the modicum of advantage derived from them is more than counterbalanced by the loss caused to life and property The representation made by the Settlement Department about this matter has met with the approval of His Highness's Government and it is hoped that steps will be taken to remove a standing grievance and thus pave the way for further development of the parganas concerned

23 In consequence of an increasing demand for land, tracts of cultivable land are being taken out of forest reserves, and an area of about 26,180 acres having thus been disafforested is being brought under the plough The first choice of district for disafforestation fell on Nemawar It is in district Nimar that the demand for land is real and keen and under a misconception of my functions I was overrun with applications from people in want of land or who required additional land

24 Of the 5 forest blocks referred above that of the Satpuras is the most extensive and valuable It yields plenty of good timber and supplies grass in large quantities Next to it is the Rampura-Bhanpura forest which is more a 'Shikargah' than anything else In district Nemawar a large part of Pargana Kantaphor is reserved forest which has an abundance of teak wood The forest in Petlawad is practically a grass farm The department has set up locally a pressing factory and a large number of bales is exported Mahidpur is the only district which has not much of a forest in it, and in years of scanty rainfall it has to import grass from other parts of the State Forests serve as a safety factor, acting as reserves, on which the State may fall back in times of scarcity and, therefore, there is hardly a danger of fodder famine in most parts of the State Besides timber, fuel and grass, there are some minor products also Ferocious and other animals abound, as may be expected in a forest, and they flourish under the protection of a set of rules which are in force for the preservation of game In some places, *e g*, round about Indore, in the south-east of Khategaon pargana black buck and deer cause a lot of damage to crops and the cultivators are loud in their protests In such places a less rigid application of the rules will be welcomed as a boon

A map is attached showing the position and location of chief forests

25 Owing to natural difficulties and consequent heavy cost in providing water for plants to grow, groves and fruit trees apart, even shady trees are not common The rules governing the planting and possession of trees are also not very encouraging Besides, in ryotwari estates, there is not that incentive to and that facility for planting groves which obtains in zamindari estates On a motion by the Settlement Department the rules have now been so amended as to be a little more elastic There still remains much to be desired and, unless the Government adopt a more liberal policy, there is not much chance of any appreciable improvement in fruit growing industry making itself felt

Rainfall and Climate

26 The State being a composite of regions thrown wide apart, the amount of rainfall and the climate vary according to the natural position and peculiar circumstances of each region Alampur pargana, for example, partakes of all the characteristics of Bundelkhand Districts Nimar and Nemawar, on the other hand, resemble the adjoining ones of the Central Provinces in many particulars Indore, Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura again are wholly different from other parts of the State and as each takes up a different position on the plateau it differs from the other in a number of ways

The average yearly rainfall in each region during the period intervening between the preceding and the present Settlements, that is from 1907 to 1926, was as follows :—

Indore district	30 74	inches
Mahidpur district excluding Alampur pargana	32 17	,,
Alampur pargana .	33 10	,,
Nimar district	25 56	,,
Nemawar district . .	34 82	,,
Rampura-Bhanpura district .	31 56	,,
Average for the State .	31 32	inches

All other places except district Nimar have, on an average, received more than 30 inches of rain District Nimar being essentially cotton growing hardly requires more than 25 inches of rain, provided it is well-distributed The following diagram compares the rainfall for the entire period of 20 years.

During the period there were abrupt fluctuations in the quantity of rainfall, reaching as high as 56 66 inches in 1917 in Rampura-Bhanpura district and falling as low as 11 49 inches in 1911 in Nimar In the latter district there were never any great excess falls but as regards heavy defects it topped the list A statement is given below showing seasonal abnormalities within the last 20 years

District	Number of years of deficient rainfall	Number of years of excessive rainfall	Total number of abnormal years
Indore	2	3	5
Mahidpur	2	5	7
Nimar	6		6
Nemawar	2	5	7
Rampura-Bhanpura	3	5	8
Total	15	18	33

Taking the State as a whole in 31% of the total number of years rainfall was either much above or much below the normal The percentage of the former was higher by 5 Excesses of rain never do so much harm as lower than average rainfall does and in several cases, the deficit resulted in famine and scarcity There was a great deficit in rainfall in district Nimar in 1907, 1908, 1911 and 1918, the total quantity being respectively 17 29, 15 37, 11 49, and 14 83 inches All these were bad years and had caused much anxiety and some distress On the other hand the rainfall in Rampura Bhanpura district in the years 1916, 1917, 1923 and 1926 was much above the normal, being respectively 44 60, 56 66, 42 71 and 45 60 inches but no serious loss was reported Ill distributed rainfall, whatever its amount, is seldom of much use Accordingly in 1926 while the total quantity of rain was about normal in two and above normal in three districts, the outturn of crops was generally very poor owing to early termination of the rainy season and almost total cessation of rains in September During the greater part of the term of Settlement the State fared well in the matter of rainfall In only 7 out of 20 years rainfall was either below normal or ill distributed, *e g*, 1907, 1908, 1911, 1918, and 1925 had scanty rain while 1926 and 1927 uneven distribution The crops are entirely dependent upon rains, there being hardly any proper source of artificial irrigation but as a result of the relief afforded in the last Settlement and of a succession of favourable years coupled with high prices of the produce of the land, the people had a reserve of resisting and staying power, and therefore, managed to withstand the calamities of weather without much hardship In Malwa and Nemawar districts Rabi crops are almost as important as cotton crop is in Nimar district For the former winter rains are very desirable if not absolutely necessary The soil which is capable of growing Rabi without irrigation and which abounds in Malwa, retains moisture, provided the monsoon is normal, but timely winter rains prove very beneficial and add substantially to the outturn of crops Winter rains have sometimes saved a serious situation, *e g*, in 1925 when owing to scanty and an early exhausted monsoon, Kharif crops had failed to a large extent, and scarcity of grain at any rate, if not actual famine, was staring people in the face The

CHAPTER II

Review of Development.

Population

28 According to the census of 1921, the total population of the State, excluding Indore Residency and Mhow Cantonment, which though integral parts of the state are under the Jurisdiction of the British authorities, is 11,07,615 persons distributed in five districts as under —

Indore	2,99,866
Mahidpur	1,29,558
Nimar	3,89,485
Nemawar	85,933
Rampura-Bhanpura	2,02,773
Total	11,07,615

In point of population as is evident from the above statement, Nimar district stands first, Indore second, Rampura-Bhanpura third, Mahidpur fourth while Nemawar occupies the last position A statement comparing the population of the decades covering the preceding and the present Settlements is given below —

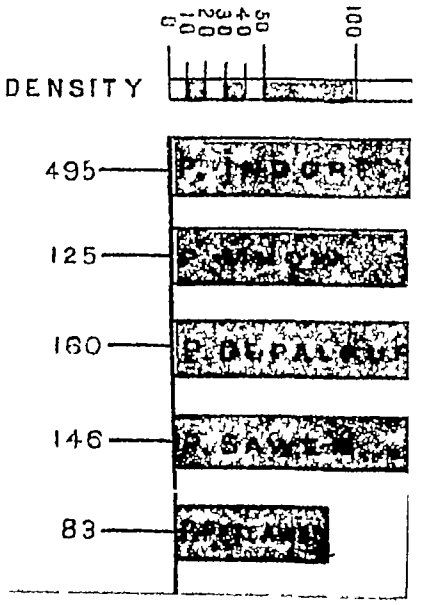
District	Population according to the census of			Increase of Column 4 over column 2	
	1901	1911	1921	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indore	2,58,822	2,55,757	2,99,866	+41,044	+16 76
Mahidpur	1,10,780	1,39,061	1,29,558	+18,778	+16 95
Nimar	2,89,005	3,00,861	3,89,485	+1,30,480	+50 38
Nemawar	76,016	90,241	85,933	+10,917	+14 63
Rampura-Bhanpura	1,56,095	1,92,620	2,02,773	+46,678	+29 90
Total	8,57,618	10,11,542	11,07,615	+2,49,957	+29 14

In twenty years between 1901 and 1921, the population of the State increased by 2,49,957 persons or 29 14 per cent But the population of the State at the time of the present settlement of revenue ought to have been higher There being an excess of births over deaths an addition of 28,040 during the last 5 years, (1922 to 1926), the period intervening between the last census and the present settlement, would be very moderate considering the pace of actual increase as ascertained by the last two censuses The total population of the State can, therefore, be safely put down at 11,35,615 at the lowest But for purposes of this report we shall take the figures as in the last census The increase in the first decade *i e*, from 1901 to 1911 was greater than that in the second being respectively 1,53,884 or 18 18% and 94,073 or 9 28% The second decade was marked by a heavy mortality caused by cholera in 1916 and by influenza in 1918 The latter had broken out with great virulence It was an all India calamity and hardly any corner of the State was left unaffected Since then the State has enjoyed an era of general health unhampered

It is interesting to note, however, that the density in Indore district would not exceed 131 if Indore Municipality were excluded Similarly the density of Mahidpur district is inflated by the Bundelkhand pargana of Alampur without which it would fall to 137

A diagram for Khalsa villages is appended showing density per square mile of the different parts of the State Another diagram is attached comparing the density of Indore State with other States and Provinces of India

DIAGRAM SHOWI



In respect of density of population Holkar State beats down some important States, not only in Central India but in Rajputana and the United Provinces as well Thickness of population or otherwise is, to some extent, influenced by the nature of the country concerned and Holkar State does present some peculiar features but it cannot be denied that it is much behind many an other part of India in density of population There is still much room for expansion of population and all circumstances give promise of a brighter future

The density in different parts of the State ranges from 82 to 495, the highest 495 being in pargana Indore and the lowest 82 in Pargana Kannod Leaving paganas Indore and Alampur, which are exceptions to the rule, the former by inclusion in it of Indore city and the latter by its situation in a far off and densely populated region, the highest density does not exceed 216

Classification of parganas according to density is as under —

80 to 100 per square mile	7 parganas
100 to 120	4 ,,
120 to 150	10 ,,
150 to 200	3 ,,
200 and over	3 ,,
Total	27 parganas

30 The urban population contained in 23 towns is 17 6% of the whole, giving an average of 8,474 souls per town Classification according to population is follows:—

2,000 to 3,000	6 towns
3,000 to 4,000	4 ,,
4,000 to 5,000	6 ,,
6,000 to 7,000	2 ,,
7,000 to 8,000	3 ,,
8,000 to 10,000	1 ,,
50,000 and over	1 ,,
Total	23 towns

Holkar State stands high up in the list as regards urban population. Except Bombay Presidency and Baroda State the percentage of such population in Holkar State is higher than in other British Provinces or important Indian States A comparative statement is given below :—

Bombay Presidency	22 9
Baroda State	20 7
Holkar State	17·6
Mysore State	14 1
Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara	14 3
Madras Presidency	12 5
India	10 8
The Punjab	10 7
The United Provinces	10 6
Travancore State	10 1
Hyderabad State	9 5

The smallest village has an area of only 4 72 acres There are some very big sized villages in the State and Rampura-Bhanpura district boasts of them in a large number, one of them in fact, covers an area of more than 10,000 acres The average size of a Khalsa village is 1,253 acres or 1 86 square miles compared with 2 6 square miles which is the Indian average

There are 23 towns in the State, and each one except Alampur has a municipality. Eighteen of these are pargana headquarters Of the remaining 4 used to be the Headquarters of parganas which are now defunct There are eight parganas out of 27 which have no town nor a municipality, they are —

(1) Mhow, (2) Sawer, (3) Kantaphor, (4) Bhikangaon, (5) Segaon, (6) Petlawad, (7) Sundersi and (8) Nandwai Within pargana Mhow stands the British Mhow cantonment which is a big town inhabited by 31,737 persons The villages after which the other parganas are named are decent ones and some of them are fast developing

Indore city ranks thirty-seventh in India in point of population It is the capital of the State and being a trade centre is making a rapid progress in all respects The Indore Residency, the seat of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is a fair sized town and adjoins Indore proper Both together go to make the population above one lac and give Indore a great importance The next big town is Khargone with a population of 10,610 It is the headquarter of district Nimar but is not very flourishing on account of its situation The Kunda river which runs past the town in the north, gives people a lot of trouble especially in the rainy season A bridge or even a causeway across it would remove a great want and make the town easily accessible at all times Rampura, which follows Khargone in point of population, was formerly the headquarter of the district of that name but is now a decaying town and presents a dilapidated appearance The next town is Sanawad in Barwaha pargana but in its importance it is second to Indore only It adjoins Khandwa, a district of the Central Provinces, and has a very flourishing cotton market Mahidpur with a population of 7,062 persons stands fourth and forms the head quarter of district Mahidpur Water has to be brought here from a distance and this causes trouble and means expense Consequently the lack of adequate water supply has stood as a great obstacle in the way of its progress, but a water supply scheme is, it is believed, under contemplation The town of Maheshwar is situated on the Northern bank of the Narbada and was once the seat of Holkar Government but is now deteriorating Barwaha is another cotton market which is coming into prominence Alampur is a small town in Bundelkhand about 60 miles from Jhansi and contains the cenotaph of Malhar Rao Holkar I, the founder of the State The other towns are of too little importance to need mention

32 Turning our attention now to the villages, we find that village habitations are generally comfortable and their sites seem to have been selected with care and foresight Though dwellings of a humbler sort are the rule yet substantially built houses are not infrequently met with in many villages The material commonly used in the construction of houses consists of wood, stone, mud, tiles and corrugated

iron sheets, and in places bricks also are used The houses of Patels are generally well-built Mud walls with tiled or flat roofs is the usual method of cover in fair sized villages with a sprinkling of brick or stone walls in mud Corrugated iron sheets for roofing are becoming popular Ordinary wood and stone can be had easily and do not cost much Except in the case of Bhils and other nomad tribes, thatched houses are rarely to be found and it can be confidently said that as compared with the United Provinces the villager in Holkar State has a more solid and comfortable house to live in In district Nimar each tenant has, besides his residential house, a separate 'khala' where he thrashes his produce and keeps cattle, fodder and articles of husbandry The Banjaras build their houses away from the main abadi and live in groups Their hamlets are called 'Tandas' and are generally of an inferior build The Bhils live in huts in their own fields and as yet they cannot be counted as forming a stable population

Markets Fairs Trade and Industry

35 *Markets*.—Markets for ordinary transactions exist in all the Parganas of the State even where means of communication are difficult Besides permanent markets, weekly or bi-weekly open air markets, as per Appendix No V are held at several fixed places in the parganas These periodical markets in which vegetables, fruits, coarse cloth, blankets, sweets, 'gur' and other commodities produced in the surrounding villages are offered for sale, are the resorts of people living in the neighbourhood for purchasing articles of daily use in quantities to last till the next market day Such markets are held at certain district and Pargana head-quarters also The land being state-owned there are not in Holkar State such facilities for bringing fresh markets into being as exist in British zamindari provinces A market is the medium for trade and at the same time provides means for ready and easy disposal of agricultural produce Trade promotes prosperity and adds to the riches of the country For trade capital is required and in Holkar State there is no lack of capitalists, mostly Vaishyas, who, it is believed, can, if prompted, undertake to open fresh markets in outlying places Sirguni, named after His Highness's august grandfather, is a flourishing market in Indore city It is treated as a free zone area and no customs duty is levied in it on articles imported or exported from and to foreign territories Leaving Indore city, which is a trade centre of considerable importance dealing in all sorts of articles and commodities and containing 8 spinning and weaving mills as also other business concerns, the chief trade of the State is in cotton For this there is a number of markets both within and without State boundaries, prominent amongst which are —

Indore	within the State
Sanawad	
Barwaha	
Khargone	
Kannod	
Khategaon	
Mahidpur	
Tarana	
Ujjain	in Gwalior State
Manawar	

Khandwa	in the Central Provinces.
Shirpur	in Bombay Presidency
Chopra	in Bombay Presidency
Kukshi	in Dhar State
Dharampuri	in Dhar State

In most parganas there are cotton ginning and pressing factories where purchases of cotton are made in large quantities and where these occur there are practically as good cotton markets existing as may be found anywhere else. Of recognised cotton markets there are only two, *viz*, Sanawad and Barwaha and recognition of four more *viz*, Khargone, Kannod, Mahidpur and Tarana has just been sanctioned Such markets, by reason of them being under State supervision, greatly facilitate the business and prevent fraud Altogether there are 97 ginning and 20 pressing factories a large proportion of which is in Nimar, which is essentially a cotton growing district With improvement in the means of communication and encouraged by high prices of cotton, which prevailed a few years ago yielding heavy profits to traders and cultivators both, more such factories are springing up For the last 2 or 3 years, however, there has been a depression in the cotton market and people are losing heavily but in Holkar State cotton is not ever likely to prove a losing investment

34 *Fairs* —Appendix No VI contains a list of fairs of which the one at Khargone, Anrangpur (Lnami)] needs special mention It is held in the cold weather on the west bank of the Kunda opposite to Khargone town It lasts from a fortnight to one month and almost all kinds of commodities are exhibited for sale in numerous shops which belong to Khargone and other places too It is a big fair of much economic value and can be expanded with great advantage

At some fairs concessions are given by the State in the matter of customs duty and rules to regulate the fairs are under the consideration of His Highness's Government Fairs carry a great economic value and if conducted on right lines can serve as civilizing centres also, for here an individual comes into contact with other individuals and the importance of such intellectual collision cannot easily be underrated

35 *Trade* —As stated above cotton is the chief article of trade in the State An idea of the extent of trade in cotton can be formed from the fact that in 1925-26 cotton and cotton seeds to the value of Rs 2,21,96,000 were exported or dealt with in ginning factories This does not include the large quantities of cotton used in spinning and weaving mills working at Indore

In other articles of trade imports are greater than the exports Leaving articles of luxury, most of which are consumed in Indore City, those of common use imported in 1925-26 were —

		Rs.
Rice	worth	14,14,919
Sugar and Gur	,,	17,82,906
Ghee	,,	5,50,835
Corrugated iron sheet	,,	7,38,125
Kerosene oil	,,	10,34,228
Matches	,,	1,18,639
Ordinary cloth	,,	13,02,719
Total		69,42,371

The exports consisted of —

		Rs
Oil seeds and oils	worth	5,57,477
Ghee	,,	1 35,82
Tobacco	,,	5,18,121
Spices	,,	55,15
Pulses	,,	1 90,-00
Wheat and other grains	,	15,54,261
Total		33,40,032

The value of imported articles is double that of those exported and both together amount to about a crore of rupees Cattle, goat and sheep of the value of Rs 17,47,665 were also exported It will thus appear that there is also a considerable trade in commodities other than cotton, but the quantity of food grains exported is only a small fraction of that which the State ordinarily produces Owing to expanding cotton cultivation the produce is barely enough for its own needs and in district Nimar it actually falls short of the requirements Therefore, the State is quite justified in placing restrictions on its export of agricultural produce

36 *Industries* — There is practically no industry in the State at present All have almost died out Maheshwar which was once the capital of the State was famous for the manufacture of coloured Saris and Dhotis But the town is in a decaying condition and the industry also has a gloomy future As in other parts of India weaving of cloth was a universal cottage industry in Holkar State also but it is now almost extinct and people have taken to machine-made cloth What weaving now remains is of coarse cloth by weaver castes alone such as Julahas and Kolis and that too is in a lingering condition With cotton in abundance there is, however, a chance of the revival of village handloom weaving industry in Holkar State In Nemawar district industries such as weaving of small carpets, of tape for cots and of Khadi, preparing grinding stones, pestles and mortars and brass vessels still exist but to so limited an extent as to be almost negligible In pargana Manasa there is some blanket making and in pargana Sawer carpet and cloth making and calico printing are carried on to a very small extent

There is a full-fledged department of Commerce and Industries presided over by Mr C R Palariet, an expert with much experience, and it is to be hoped that in course of time it will bear fruit and put the State on the way to industrial development

Prices

37 Prices of food materials and other stuffs play an important part in the economic life of the country and constitute a not unimportant factor in the adjustment and settlement of revenue payable by the cultivators of land During the term of the settlement, the prices underwent fluctuations from time to time but the tendency for the most part was towards a distinct rise In the history of prices the period was a momentous one as owing to the conditions created by the world market in general due to the Great War the prices had reached such a climax as had not, perhaps, been experienced ever before

The famine of 1899-1900 which came a few years before the last Settlement was a terrible one and, in spite of all the efforts on the part of the State to minimise its baneful effects, general prosperity had fallen low The high prices which ruled in a number of years after the last settlement served as a healing balm to the tenants, who were the greatest sufferers, and brought back to them prosperity with manifold blessings in its train This will be evident from the following figures —

Increase in population	29 14%
Increase in cropped area	26 21%
Increase in land revenue	39 95%

The staple products of the State are cotton, juar and wheat, the proportion of each to the total cropped area being respectively 34, 25 and 17 The periodical rise and fall in the price of these commodities is illustrated in the enclosed diagrams

Dividing the period 1908 to 1927 into four quinquennums the average of the prices per rupee which prevailed in each is given in the following table —

Commodity	Last settlement	First quinquennium	Second quinquennium	Third quinquennium	Fourth quinquennium.
	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs
Cotton	7 0	6 4	4 14 1/5	2 11	3 7½
Juar	18 0	15 8 1/5	14 0 1/5	10 3 2/5	11 6 2/5
Wheat	12 0	9 0 4/5	8 15 4/5	6 12 3/5	6 15 2/5

After a gradual rise for two quinquennums the price of cotton went up abruptly in the third quinquennium and was as high as 2 seers 1 chhatak per rupee in 1918 This boom in the cotton market continued for about 5 years and not only filled the pockets of cultivators and traders but also gave a great encouragement for extension of cotton cultivation The result was that cotton cultivation went up by leaps and bounds, and, in the year of revision, was full four hundred thousand acres or 139% in excess of that at the last Settlement With the return of normal years after the Great War the price began to fall and in the year of revision it was 4 seers 6 chhataks for a rupee as compared with 7 seers at the last Settlement Even this rate secured comparatively much higher profits than at the last Settlement if the enormous increase in the area of cotton may be taken into consideration The prices of juar and wheat also rose in each succeeding quinquennium In the year of revision there was, however, a slight fall

The percentage of rise since last settlement in the price of important products of land was .—

Cotton	60%
Juar	65%
Wheat	76%
Gram	50%
Maize	84%

In several intermediate years the percentages were still higher In fact practically famine prices prevailed in the third quinquennium This too had its effect It raised the cost of living and that of cultivation too, absorbing a not inconsiderable part of the extra income which accrued from the enhanced prices Calculating on the three staple products, *viz*, cotton, juar and wheat, the all round increase in the prices comes to 65% This represents the gross addition to the income from land, and although it benefits the cultivating classes in other ways, the whole of it does not remain with them The items which must be debited against it are these —

(*a*) Increase in cost of cultivation	33%
(*b*) Increase in cost of living	30%
(*c*) Allowance for lean years	10%
Total	73%

This leaves 18% out of 65% and to this extent the net rise in prices can be assumed The deductions made above have been arrived at after careful inquiries and observations and to be on the safe side have been conceived in a slightly liberal spirit to make allowance for the share of money-lenders who charge exorbitant interest and from whom very few tenants can escape In Nimar district, where cotton is the chief product and where cultivation of Rabi crops is very small, prices of foodstuffs were even higher

In view of large profits yielded by cotton even wet area is being converted into dry cotton fields though the state does not grow much surplus food grains Prices would have been still higher had unrestricted export been allowed There is a restrictive duty on a sliding scale on the export of wheat and duty has to be paid on other commodities also while in times of scarcity or higher prices export has even to be stopped altogether

Tenants

25 The tenants of Holkar territory are generally happy They are docile and loyal and although they have had their share of calamities due to natural causes and which are beyond human control they have seldom, if ever, displayed restiveness Their mode of living is simple and clean and their dress, which includes a coloured 'Pagree' (generally red), gives them a respectful appearance Hundreds adorn themselves with gold rings and bands of substantial value worn through the lobes and around the ear This is a fashion among certain classes of inhabitants of the State but is nevertheless a luxury indulged in only by those who can afford it Another fashion is that even an average tenant keeps for himself a bullock cart, apart from lead carts, which is a comfortable vehicle and is used as a family conveyance It is a maxim that the tenant flourishes on his own diligence and application to work and because certain classes of cultivators in Holkar State, especially in Nimar district, are very industrious they compare very favourably with the Jats, the Gujars, the Kachhis and the Malis of the United Provinces The ryotwari system which has been in force has proved a blessing to the tenantry in several respects and has contributed in no mean degree to their healthy growth while bringing more revenue to the State than were otherwise possible As the tenant has to deal with responsible officers of the State the chances of blackmailing or harassment are reduced to a minimum He is almost free from the worries of litigation, enjoys a stable tenure and being under the direct eye of the state lives in peace and contentment What he wants is more education to help him to improve his methods of agriculture, to utilize his savings more economically, to be saved from the clutches of money lenders and in every other respect to lead a life more in conformity with modern needs

The cultivators of Malwa districts are not so laborious and active as those of Nimar and Nemawar Even Nemawar is inferior to Nimar in this respect The reason, partly, is the nature of the soil In Malwa and Nemawar the soils are much more fertile than in Nimar, grow Rabi crops without irrigation and require comparatively less labour for ordinary cultivation The tenants are, therefore, habituated to rely more on the inherent qualities of the land than on their own labour In Nimar, for instance, the land is, as a rule, ploughed up in May and is thus enabled by exposure

to receive, as it is popularly believed to do, invigoration from the hot sun In Malwa on the contrary no ploughing is done before the rains

59 The total number of tenants in the State is 1,67,061 with 11·8 acres of cultivated land per head, distributed according to caste as under —

	Caste	Number	Percentage
1	Rajput	16,713	10 00
2	Brahman	11,986	7 18
3	Gujar	10,045	6 01
4	Balai	9,208	5 51
5	Kulmi	8 519	5 10
6	Bhilala	7 930	4 75
7	Sondhwada Rajput	6,504	3 89
8	Bhil	6,311	3 78
9	Musalman	5,161	3 08
10	Vaishya (Bania)	4,929	2 95
11	Ahir	4,604	2 76
12	Khatee	4,122	2 47
13	Kalota	3,046	1 82
14	Gujrati	2,910	1 74
15	Banjara	2,420	1 45
16	Barela	2,378	1 43
17	Chamar	2,226	1 33
18	Dhakar	2,129	1 27
19	Jat	2,101	1 26
20	Kachhi	2,021	1 21
21	Deswali	1,885	1 10
22	Mina	1,694	1 02
23	Gairi	1,312	0 80
24	Dangi	1,253	0·75
25	Mali	1,143	0 68
26	Anjana	1,121	0 67
27	Korku	980	0 59
28	Gond	807	0 48
29	Sirvi	752	0 45
30	Kirar	554	0·33
31	Pamboli	513	0 31
32	Teli	510	0 31
33	Lodhi	489	0 29
34	Kumawat	456	0 27
35	Bharud	451	0 27
36	Moghia	430	0·26
37	Kaonri	371	0·22
38	Gowali	340	0 20
39	Mankar	307	0·18

	Caste	Number	Percentage
40	Dhangar ..	170	0·08
41	Maratha	131	0·08
42	Nai	82	0·05
43	Kayasth	42	0·03
44	Others	36,1[illegible]	21·6[illegible]
	Total	1,67,061	100

As at the last settlement the Rajputs head the list and including Sondhwada Rajputs (Sondhias) leave all other castes far behind The percentage of both taken together is 13·89 The former are found all over the State The latter are almost entirely confined to parganas Mahidpur, Garoth, Jirapur and Bhanpura Both are fair tenants but Sondhias are cattle thieves by repute Rajputs and Sondhias together outnumber every other caste in population also Belonging as they do to the warrior and ruling caste, some of them still consider it beneath their traditional dignity to do field work personally As a general rule Rajput women do not take part in field operations The Brahmans come next and are pretty evenly distributed in all the districts They are hardly good cultivators, since, in view of the highest position which they occupied and still occupy in Hindu religion, they do not consider agriculture as their legitimate occupation As a consequence, however, of diffusion of liberal education and ideas a change is taking place in their mentality and they are now taking freely to agricultural pursuits Like the Rajputs they too receive little or no help from their women folk in agricultural business In point of population the Brahmans stand third in the State About one-seventeenth of the tenants are Gujars who keep large herds of cattle and who count as superior cultivators They predominate in Barwatha pargana In parganas Jaisana and Kasrawad also their number is large They are well off wherever they are—more so in Nimar district

The Balais, an untouchable class, are numerically stronger than any other single caste but as cultivators they rank fourth, because in places, especially in district Nimar they are kept down by high caste Hindus But a progressive movement has started and in Malwa the Balais have already made some advancement The Balai is the menial servant of the village, there being at least one for each, and he enjoys in lieu of service, rent free land granted by the State according to the following scale —

"0·314 acre per cent of the total village area minus rent-free lands subject to a minimum of 4 acres per village with an addition of 2 bighas (1·25 acres) in road-side villages and pargana head-quarters"

An enquiry about these grants was made in this settlement and a thorough readjustment has been effected At many places the Balai gets from the tenants some quantity of grain at harvest times called "Adao" The question of recognition of this perquisite by the State was raised by the Balais in the course of this settlement but His Highness's Government did not consider it advisable to interfere in a matter which is a purely private arrangement The custom, wherever it exists, has, however, by

consent of the parties concerned, been recorded in the *wajibularz* prepared in this settlement and this is the only practical solution of the question at present The Balai tenants are more numerous in Mahidpur district than in any other part of the State but as a sprinkling they are to be found all over

Of the Kulmi tenants 52% live in Nimar and in pargana Maheswar of that district they are the predominating caste In parganas Manasa, Tarana and Garoth also their number is large The Kulmi is a resourceful tenant and takes a high place amongst the cultivating classes.

The Bhilalas are confined to Nimar alone and are most numerous in parganas Segaon and Nisarpur It is a semi-barbarous tribe and as a matter of course its agricultural methods are primitive The Barelas and the Bhils are allied to each other The former live exclusively in pargana Sendhwa and the latter are to be found in considerable numbers in parganas Bhikangaon and Petlawad They are Nomads and prefer hilly and jungly places for their habitation Being a rough and sturdy people they can very well stand the rigours of climate and can also protect themselves and their property from wild animals By nature they are docile Both men and women are generally addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks and this is a weakness which is hampering their advancement They are treated as untouchables

The proportion of Musalman tenants is much below their population, because a large number of them is employed in spinning and weaving mills in Indore city

According to Hindu doctrine agriculture is one of the legitimate occupations of Vaishyas but this is now a thing of the past The Vaishyas possess holdings, it is true, but very few are cultivators themselves. They have penetrated into each and every corner of the State and carry on money-lending business in various forms They are the wealthiest people in the State and are gradually acquiring land

Parganas Kasrawad and Khargone are the seats of Ahirs who are generally well-to-do They breed cattle and come in the category of first class tenants

The Khatees are found mostly in parganas Indore and Mhow and are an important community in pargana Sawer also The Khatee is a respectable looking tenant with resources that are above the average

About 60% of Kalota tenants live and cultivate in pargana Depalpur A good number of them is to be found in district Nemawar also Kalotas of Depalpur are in better circumstances than those of Nemawar The Gujratis, the Kachhis and the Pambohs are superior cultivators and wealthy tenants and are a special feature of Khargone pargana In the adjoining pargana Segaon also some Gujratis are to be met with

The Banjaras are inferior tenants They deal in cattle and are more or less a wandering tribe Pargana Bhikangaon has the largest share of them the remainder being distributed in four other parganas of Nimar district The Banjaras generally reside in secluded spots and are still an uncultured people

With only a sprinkling here and there the Jats seem to own the monopoly over district Nemawar They are good tenants, keep milch cattle and sell ghee

The Deswalis are akin to Jats and are almost entirely confined to district Nemawar They are better cultivators than Jats

The chief cultivating caste in pargana Rampura is Mina He is found in decent numbers in other parts of Rampura-Bhanpura district also. The Mina is an average tenant but tradition credits him with thievish habits

Of the remaining castes Mahs and Anjanas only claim more than a thousand persons each The Mahs are found in all the districts while Mahidpur and Tarana parganas are almost the only places of Anjanas. Both are very good cultivators. Among the minor castes the Sirvis and the Kumawats deserve mention The former are rich tenants residing in parganas Kasrawad, Nisarpur and Petlawad The latter are tobacco growers in districts Mahidpur and Indore

The Moghias are a criminal tribe and are kept under surveillance There is a special staff to look after and reclaim them They are allowed land at concession rates and are settling down as cultivators.

The number of Dhangar and Maratha tenants is very small as they seem to prefer service to cultivation

A map showing the predominating caste of tenant in each pargana is attached hereto

Leaving those who are classed under 'others' the remainder may be roughly classified as under —

High caste tenants	33%
Wandering tribes	7%
Untouchables	9%
Middle classes	51%
Total	100

The number of middle class tenants exceeds all others put together It is made up of almost all the enterprising and best cultivators who can be expected to pull through even in adverse times.

40 Statistics were collected to ascertain the economic condition of tenants and the following tests were applied —

Class I— Tenants who use their own capital in their cultivation ,

Class II—Tenants who are in debt to a small extent, *i e* , well within the limit of their credit and resources ,

Class III—Tenants who are in debt to the limit of their credit and resources, but who pay their way ,

Class IV — Tenants who are hopelessly in debt beyond their resources and who have consequently exhausted their credit , and

Class V— Tenants who are mostly labourers and have no resources and no credit

These tests were borrowed from Mr H J Hoare's scheme of settlement and they indicate that he had in mind the increasing rental pressure on land due to various causes His division into the above classes presupposes that the tenant, circumstanced as he is at this stage of evolution, can scarcely be free from debt If, however, his holding is in fact and he makes a proper use of it he can defy all reasonable debts and demands against him The statistics mentioned above should, therefore, be read in the light of these basic principles The following table gives the percentage of tenants in each class in the various districts

District	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indore	20	29	26	12	8	100
Mahidpur	15	28	14	16	27	100
Nimar ...	27	31	32	9	2	100
Nimawar	17	23	22	10	28	100
Rampura-Bhanpura	1	27	1	17	6	100
Average for the state	19	30	21	11	19	100

On the whole a little less than one-fifth of the tenants are such as are technically unencumbered and about the same proportion live from hand to mouth, leaving the remaining three-fifths in average circumstances Regarding it economically, district Nimar is the best and district Nemawar the worst. The former has given by far the highest increase in revenue and

11 In an essentially agricultural country, like Holkar State, the tenant is the mainstay of the population and his prosperity or otherwise must necessarily tell upon the people A tenant's prosperity is adversely affected by

(*a*) An excessive revenue demand,

(*b*) Unfavourable seasons,

(*c*) Severity in collecting State dues,

(*d*) Extravagant expenses, and

(*e*) Other disturbing causes

I shall deal seriatim with each factor in its relation to the tenantry of Holkar State

(*a*) The revenue demand fixed at the last settlement was neither excessive nor unduly low In Nimar district it was lement After the last settlement poppy cultivation was greatly restricted and, no equally remunerative substitute having been found for it, the irrigation rates, which continued to be levied as they were, caused some hardship to the tenants This defect has been removed in the present settlement and irrigation rates have not only been reduced considerably but also made elastic

(*b*) There were unfavourable seasons no doubt but they were few as compared with bumper years and were more than counterbalanced by very high prices which ruled in a number of years

(*c*) The State has never enforced its demand with severity or vigour and the result is that large arrears are out-standing in all districts except Nimar

(*d*) Extravagance on the part of tenants is proverbial and is the root cause of many evils As in other parts of India, they are labouring under time-honoured social customs with a pertinacity which only legislation can remove Large expenses have to be incurred on such occasions as births, marriages and deaths involving the tenant in debt, and placing him in the clutches of exacting money-lenders Such expenses, which probably have no religious sanction, are undermining the economic structure of the people and I have no doubt His Highness's Government will devise ways and means to reduce them, as some other States have done

(*e*) Forest demarcation was effected after the last settlement and this has proved a great disturbing factor I have referred to this subject in another place also It can hardly be denied that if Nemawar district has not made any marked improvement after the last settlement the forest demarcation is, to a large extent, responsible for it. I am convinced that if the demarcation were so revised as to be shifted to its natural limits there will be little or no material loss to the forest department while immense benefit will accrue to the people as well as to the State

42 It must be confessed that no reduction in the indebtedness of the tenantry is visible and it is in view of this that in the present settlement the revenue demand has been fixed as low as possible Arrears of revenue demand till December 1928 amounted to Rs 23,66,465 Borrowings in cash and kind from money lenders come to as high a figure as Rs 3,40,00,000 This may be an exaggerated account as the tendency on the part of tenants was to overstate their debts Making a reasonable deduction the incumbrances may be estimated at about Rs 2,90,00,000 giving an average of Rs 10 per occupied acre or Rs 174 per tenant In district Hoshangabad of the Central Provinces which adjoins district Nemawar the debt per acre was calculated at Rs 8 by the Settlement Officer in 1915 With a view to ameliorate the economic condition of the rural population His Highness's Government have lately sanctioned the formation of a department of Rural Development to deal with agriculture and co-operative movement and this is a move in the right direction The co-operative movement is doing good work but the circumstances demand that its operations should be so extended as to create a net-work of societies and banks Since the last settlement a number of sales and mortgages of land have taken place and holdings have passed into the hands of *Sahukars*

It will be well to give a summary of my recommendations which, if given practical shape, are likely to relieve the burden of indebtedness and to prevent future embarassment To tell them over briefly the recommendations consist of—

(*a*) Enactment of suitable laws to restrict expenditure on marriages, births and deaths,

(*b*) Extension of the scope of the co operative movement,

(*c*) Opening of seed depots by the State,

(*d*) Fixation by legislation of a maximum rate of interest to be charged by *Sahukars*

(*e*) More provision for elementary education

Ploughs and Cattle

43 It is a truth which few will venture to deny that live-stock constitute the wealth of a cultivator In olden times when notions of barter and exchange were more common wealth used to be counted in terms of cows, and this is as true in India today as it was then from the point of view of those whose mainstay is agriculture The Hindus look upon the cow with a holy reverence and address her as Mata (mother), the nourisher This may appear merely sentimental now but it was not so in those earlier days when sentiment about her was not so hollow The cow is a really useful animal in more ways than one She gives milk which by itself serves to nourish us and in addition gives delicious bye-products She gives bullocks which are very valuable for ploughing fields and the dung serves for fuel and manure In common parlance she is called 'Gandhan', and rightly so for she is verily a treasure for the poor giving him all that he wants and supplying much of what the family needs It follows, therefore, that a tenant's capacity for sound economic life depends, to a large extent, on the number of cattle he possesses and their quality

If for a moment we turn our attention to appendix No IX, which shows Parganawise the agricultural stock of the State, we shall find that in the year of revision the total stock was as follows —

Ploughs	1,28,950
Plough cattle	2,69,990
Other cattle	8,53 845
Carts	60,954

These figures work out as under —

Plough per tenant	0 77
Plough-cattle per tenant	1 62
All cattle per tenant	6 67
Cart per tenant	0 36

To be entirely self-supporting a tenant requires one plough and a pair of bullocks His present possession falls short of this standard and if it were asked how he manages his holding, the answer would be, by co-operation The tenant who on account of poverty or some other cause cannot afford a plough or full plough has either to borrow from or share one with another tenant A large number of tenants in classes IV and V belong to this category and class III also includes such as have only one bullock each But the redeeming feature is that a large number of other cattle is owned by them Though these cattle are not connected directly with agriculture yet they add by all means to their general resources The number of other cattle of last settlement could not be correctly ascertained and a true comparison cannot, therefore, be attempted Under plough cattle, however, there has been an increase as shown below —

Ploughs at last settlement	1,00,405
Ditto in the year of revision	1,28,950
Increase	28,545
Plough cattle at last settlement	2,07,165
Ditto in the year of revision	2,69,990
Increase	62,825

The percentage of increase in ploughs is 28 43 and in plough-bullocks 30 33 On the face of it this increase may appear substantial but it has hardly enhanced the prosperity of the tenants intrinsically, the cultivated area and population having increased in almost equal proportions A detailed comparison will be found in the following table —

District	Percentage of increase in ploughs	Percentage of increase in plough bullocks	Percentage of increase in cultivated area	Percentage of increase in Khalsa population
1	2	3	4	5
Indore	11 38	10 92	12 87	14 88
Mahidpur	18 12	16 96	42 50	17 58
Nimar	30 69	41 73	24 41	38 10
Nemawar	48 84	19 96	—0 10	21 70
Rampura-Bhanpura	41 23	48 20	48 07	29 16
State	28 43	30 33	28 25	25 70

The conditions are almost the same in all districts except Nemawar and the increase in agricultural stock is absorbed by extension in cultivation and growth of population All these, however, are signs of general rural prosperity though not of any great change in individual circumstances The latter proposition finds support in the following figures —

District	Average cultivated area per plough	
	At last Settlement	In the year of revision
1	2	3
Indore	14 84	1[illegible] 70
Mahidpur	13 13	1[illegible] 84
Nimar	16 [illegible]2	15 7[illegible]
Nemawar	1[illegible]00	12 6[illegible]
Rampura—Bhanpura	12[illegible]0	1[illegible] 21
Average for the State	1[illegible] 70	1[illegible] 3[illegible]

On the whole the area commanded by a plough has remained quite stationary though there are fluctuations in the districts In Malwa districts, for example, the plough covers more land now while in Nimar and Nemawar the case is the reverse These two districts present exceptional but divergent conditions In Nimar there is a demand for land In Nemawar, even with a large disafforested area, cultivation has not made the slightest headway Malwa is fast recovering from the depreciation which had set in about three decades back owing to the famine of 1899-1900 and tenants have taken up more land than they can properly bring under the plough But, on account of a keener struggle for existence, they are putting more energy into the work than they were accustomed to

44 The bullocks of Nimar district are generally of stronger build and better breed than in any other part of the State Their colour is mostly light or yellowish red or they have reddish spots on their bodies In Nimawar the size is smaller than normal and in Malwa medium A bullock is now much costlier than at the last settlement, in spite of the fact that export of cows is altogether prohibited and an export duty of Rs 2-8 0 per head is levied on bullocks An average pair of bullocks does not cost less than Rs 200, and this is an amount which a tenant of ordinary means cannot easily pay But on the whole, considering the facilities which exist for grazing, cattle in Holkar State are better off than in the United Provinces where pastures are few and far between Reiterating what has been said earlier in this chapter if we apply the test of judging the prosperity of a tenant by the quality and number of the cattle which he possesses, we find that the agriculturists in Holkar State are able to maintain a larger number of them than they can in the United Provinces which leads us to conclude as to their greater prosperity and better material welfare

Description of Areas

45 The total area of the villages which are the subject of this report amounts to 44,60,756 acres This represents all the Khalsa villages paying, through the Revenue Department, the land revenue fixed by the Settlement Officer but does not include Jagir, Istamrar, Dharamadaya, Doesthan and Forest villages The whole

of this area, a detail of which is given below, is contained by 3,561 villages, —

Occupied area . . .	28,08,130	acres
Siwai income area . .	1,592	,,
Unoccupied area .	9,99,751	,,
Reserved forest	5,30,028	,,
Other Tenures .	1,20,955	,,
Total	44,60,756	acres

A few words as to the explanations of these terms may be given.

Occupied area is that which is held by tenants on payment of a fixed amount of land revenue and includes both cultivated and uncultivated

Siwai income area is that which is not regularly settled but which is let from time to time for certain harvests on a revenue fixed for the time being It includes land in the bed or on the banks of rivers and nullahs and planted with melons, vegetables etc , also land covered with fruit trees

Unoccupied area is that which is not in the possession of any particular person or persons and includes both cultivable and uncultivable lands It also includes village sites on which houses of the inhabitants stand and for which no payment is made

Reserved forest includes only such area as forms part of revenue villages and does not include forest proper

Other tenures include lands, as distinguished from whole villages, held in Inam, muafi, etc

Full details of areas with comparative figures of last settlement will be found in Appendix No X

A map is attached showing the proportion of occupied area to total area in each pargana

46 *Occupied area* —The occupied area, which alone really concerns this report, has risen appreciably since the last settlement in all the districts as will appear from the following table —

District	Percentage of increase in occupied area
Indore	35 91
Mahidpur	75 35
Sunar	26 13
Nemawar	20 30
Rampura-Bhanpura	68 78
Average for the State	39 85

The increase in Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura district is very great In the former a large area (82,193 acres) of uncultivated land was excised from the holdings in the last settlement but that was simply a paper transaction as the tenants never actually gave it up The increase now amounts to 99,891 acres which is only 17,698 acres in excess of that excised In the latter the excised uncultivated area was only about 14,000 acres but owing to the effects of the famine of 1899-1900 a large cultivable area was lying waste which is now being reclaimed or occupied A special staff is working in this district whose duty it is to encourage people to take up waste land for cultivation at concession rates. Since the last settlement 8,00,269 acres have been added to the occupied area This includes about 2,38,579 acres which had been nominally cut out of the holdings at last settlement

47 *Culturable Waste* —The extent to which the culturable waste was reduced during the term of the settlement will appear from the following —

Particulars	Parit Laoni	Village waste	Total
At last Settlement	1,70,627	9,79,110	11,58,737
In the year of revision	75,990	3,16,551	3,92,541
Decrease ...	1,03,637	6,62,559	7,66,196
Percentage of decrease	57 70	67 67	66 12

Land which was occupied before but abandoned or surrendered subsequently is designated as Parit Laoni and the total culturable waste including such lands is now only one-third of what it was 20 years ago Great credit is due to the authorities concerned for having achieved such a splendid result The following details, according to districts, of the culturable area still unoccupied will be found interesting

District	Parit Laoni	Village waste	Total
1	2	3	4
Indore	2,36[illegible]	[illegible],726	[illegible]
Mahidpur	[illegible],974	22,7[illegible]	[illegible]
Nimar	[illegible],66[illegible]	[illegible],70[illegible]	1,01,271
Nemawar	3,841	1[illegible],11[illegible]	[illegible]
Rampura-Bhanpura	4,14[illegible]	1,21,[illegible]	1,7[illegible],371
Total	75,[illegible]	[illegible],5[illegible]1	[illegible],[illegible]41

The Parit Laoni area is still large enough, especially in district Rampura-Bhanpura, and is certainly available to be let out but it is doubtful whether, except perhaps in the above named district, any large area of the village waste can, in the present circumstances, be conveniently made over for individual occupation. There was an outcry for grazing land and His Highness's Government have stopped, until further orders, the leasing out of any village waste, except in Rampura-Bhanpura district, in order to be able to set apart after inquiry particular areas, where necessary, for grazing purposes. Cattle being the mainstay of cultivators this action will be a boon to them. The village waste area gives the following averages per village.

District	[illegible]
Indore	1[illegible]
Mahidpur	[illegible]1
Nimar	7
Nemawar	[illegible]
Rampura-Bhanpura	1
Average for the state	

48. *Fallow in Holdings.*—The occupied area, which is 62.96% of the total area, has almost reached its limit and a much large addition to it is neither possible nor desirable in the near future. A good proportion of it, as the following table will show, is uncultivated.

District	Total occupied or holding area	Uncultivated forming part of occupied or holding area	
		Area	Percentage
Indore ...	[illegible],4[illegible],77[illegible]	1,4[illegible],4[illegible]	2[illegible]
Mahidpur	[illegible],21,410	1,4[illegible],172	[illegible]
Nimar	30,[illegible],114	2,78,40[illegible]	[illegible]
Nemawar	3,18,615	1,3[illegible],[illegible]72	42[illegible]
Rampura-Bhanpura ...	4,26,51[illegible]	1,22,580	[illegible]74
Total	28,08,430	[illegible],[illegible],163	2[illegible]74

A little less than one-third of the total occupied area is uncultivated but it is kept fallow for two purposes *viz*,

(1) To give rest to the land after continuous cultivation for some years, and

(2) To grow grass for cattle

The area for purpose No 1 is very small and is met with mostly in district Nemawar and Pargana Nandwai As a rule each tenant keeps a part of his holding uncultivated for purpose No 2 The uncultivated area has been divided into the following classes, *viz.* —

	Acres
New fallow	86,667
Old fallow	5,41,190
Bir	2,37,721
Charnoi	1,60,005
Unculturable	1,080
Total	8,35,163

Land which has passed out of cultivation within 3 years has been classed as 'new fallow' and that not cultivated for more than 3 years as 'old fallow' Land classed as 'Bir' is that in which grass is grown for hay and 'charnoi' is land set apart for grazing purposes New fallow is kept out of cultivation only temporarily for rest or for some other reason, and unculturable land is such as does not admit of cultivation at all and which has not, therefore, been assessed to revenue Leaving alone the area covered by these two classes the remainder, *i e*, 7,35,916 acres, is systematically kept fallow ostensibly for the sake of cattle and this is 37% of the cultivated area—a high percentage indeed In some places tenants do make some income by the sale of grass but in any case the fallow area is very large and detracts from the value of holdings

In the last settlement the question of fallow lands was thoroughly examined and a maximum scale was fixed The area in excess of that scale was excised as unnecessary The area so excised amounted to about 2,40,000 acres and lighter rates of revenue were imposed on that allowed to continue The procedure then in vogue for acquisition of land was very simple It cost little or nothing to the acquiring person and did not impose any conditions making it obligatory for a tenant to bring the whole or part of that land under the plough Besides 'bilaijazat' (unauthorised) possessions were seldom objected to in actual practice With these great facilities the tenants were able not only to retain the excised fallow area but also to take up much more, without caring for its cultivation and even without the necessary resources therefor A fresh set of rules governing acquisitions and penalizing unauthorised possessions was framed by me which His Highness's Government have accepted and promulgated These rules, which require actual cultivation of a fixed portion of the acquired holding within a fixed period of time, will, it is hoped, promote vaster cultivation on sound lines

Such is the craze for land that, when a few years ago the tenants were asked either to pay full revenue on or to give up the fallow lands which they possessed at low rates, they preferred to shoulder the extra payment rather than to surrendering any portion of their holdings

The fallow area is much more than is actually required for the maintenance of agricultural cattle The following averages will prove this

District	Uncultivated area per head of plough cattle
Indore	3·12
Mandsaur	4·53
Nimar	2·46
Nemawar	4·05
Jaunpura-Bhanpura	2·60
Average for the State	3·01

It is clear that a very large area, which otherwise could yield a good income and at the same time sustain the agricultural cattle also—perhaps luxuriously enough—is simply wasted. But the tenant, especially the uneducated tenant, is the slave of customs and is loath to move even an inch from the beaten track In more developed parts of India, *e g*, the United Provinces, culturable uncultivated land is seldom to be found in the holdings, and the agricultural cattle, even other cattle also, are generally fed on the fodder yielded by the crops of the land Grass is not the common feed In Holkar State juar is one of the staple crops and its stalks, if properly utilized, could provide substantial feed for a very large number of agricultural cattle But this fodder is very indifferently used and is practically wasted Even in Malwa where Rabi grows in abundance animals are generally grass fed. I admit that in Holkar State grass fodder cannot be eliminated altogether but there should be a limit to it and where one acre of land would suffice 5 acres should not be kept out of cultivation This is a problem deserving earnest consideration on the part of State authorities and if it could be solved on economic principles both the State and the tenants would be immensely benefitted The Rural Development department, which has been lately organised, can, by practical demonstrations, do a lot in this direction which it is hoped it will do

A map showing the extent of uncultivated area in holdings in the various parganas is appended

The highest proportion of fallow area is in parganas Nandwai and Sunderai and the lowest in pargana Alampur The first two are very small administrative units and besides being constitutionally scattered are distant islands of Holkai land among foreign territory They are at a disadvantage in many respects and are not, therefore, much to blame for such a result Alampur pargana also partakes of the same conditions but it is situated in a region where grass is not the only fodder. Amongst bigger parganas Kannod, Kantaphor, Khategaon and Mhow show large proportions of fallow ranging from 40% to 48% In pargana Mhow not less than 65% of the fallow area is under 'Bi' which owing to the proximity of Indore city and Mhow Cantonment yields a decent income But this is an exceptional case The other three parganas, which form the Nemawai district, are in a state of stagnant development After Alampur the lowest proportion is in Segaon which is a progressive pargana

49 *The cultivated*—Of the occupied area 30% being fallow under different classes, the remainder *i e*, 70% is cultivated which, properly speaking, is really the area bearing the brunt of the land revenue The proportion which this area takes in the districts will appear from the following table —

District	Cultivated area in acres	Percentage of cultivated area to occupied area
Indore	3,97,741	72 76
Mahidpur	2,71,288	64 37
Nimar	8,19,211	74 62
Nemawar	1,80,039	4 50
Rampura Bhanpura	3,03,541	71 17
Total	19,70,015	70·18

The proportion is highest in Nimar, followed closely by Indore In Rampura-Bhanpura it is above the State average but Mahidpur lags much behind and Nemawar is the last. The following statement will show the improvement or otherwise which each district has made after the last settlement in the matter of cultivation

District	Increase or decrease in cultivated area since last settlement	Percentage of increase or decrease
Indore	+96,677	+32 11
Mahidpur	+80,243	+42 06
Nimar	+1,60,609	+24 37
Nemawar	—1,807	—0 99
Rampura-Bhanpura	+98,180	+47 88
Total	+4,33,978	+28·27

The development of a country which is essentially agricultural is measured in terms of cultivation and cultivation in its turn is a process requiring capital, labour and favourable circumstances Therefore in the natural course of events development cannot but be slow Judged in this light four out of five districts of Holkar State have, within 20 years, made

a progress which can be termed steady and satisfactory Progress in Mahudpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts is proportionately higher than in the other two districts Parts of them were depreciated at last settlement and they have not only filled up that gap but have also marched onwards For reasons given elsewhere in this report Nemawar district is practically at a standstill

The accompanying map shows the extent of cultivation in each pargana

It has been shown above that Alampur contains the least percentage of fallow land comparatively speaking, and since in an occupied land cultivated area is necessarily in inverse proportion to what is fallow, we find that Alampur is the most cultivated Pargana in the State Next to it is Pargana Segaon and pargana Depalpur is the third Disregarding the small and unimportant parganas of Sunderst and Nandwai, pargana Kanmod, in fact the whole district Nemawai, takes the last place

Irrigation

50 The area actually irrigated in the year of revision of records was infinitesimally small, being only 32,147 acres or 1·72% of the total cultivated area In the last settlement it was 47,743 acres or 3·11% of the then cultivated area. Thus there is little protection against drought and, therefore, the consequences of a rainless year can better be imagined than described One shudders to think of the havoc wrought by the drought of 1899-1900, the disastrous effects of which have not yet been entirely shaken off His late Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao II, great grandfather of the present minor ruler, had initiated a policy, which being vigorously pursued, brought into existence a number of tanks, wells and other sources of water supply Concessions were promised and given and even to this day one can find some Inam lands which were granted for maintaining 'Bandhs' etc Subsequently, however, that policy received a set back and today irrigation has lost most of its attraction In former days opium was the chief irrigated crop which to many tenants was a source of substantial income In fact irrigation was done, if for anything, for opium and such success was attained in poppy culture that Malwa for long was noted for the product And, therefore, when there was later a contraction of opium cultivation it was, as a matter of course, bound to react on irrigation which it did In the last settlement an area of 23,835 acres was returned under opium cultivation On a rough calculation the value of opium produced in that area comes to about Rs 18 lacs and the amount of land revenue for the State fixed at the last settlement was Rs 37,14,000 in round figures, that is to say the yield from opium alone was enough to pay about 50% of the land revenue

By gradual contractions, carried out in conformity with an agreement with the Government of India, the cultivation of poppy had dwindled to 2,686 acres in the year of revision The loss caused to the cultivators and thereby indirectly to the State has been enormous, but both the Government of India and the State are to be congratulated on taking a step which in the long run is likely to conduce to physical regeneration of the people

The irrigation rates as originally fixed were really the opium rates and they were first reduced in the summary settlement which was made after the famine of 1899-1900 in order to afford some relief to the tenants in the period preceding the regular settlement In the regular settlement carried out by Mr Home, a further reduction was made in the rates in view of proposed diminution of the opium area The rates as they stood after the two reductions pressed hard still and in the present settlement they have been so brought down as to be payable without the least hardship by an average tenant Thus the State has done its best to discharge its duty by the cultivator.

51 While the irrigated area has gone down by about 33% the irrigation sources have gone up by 20%. This creates an apparently anomalous position needing explanation. To make this clearer I give below in the order of districts the actual numbers of irrigation sources —

	Last Settlement						Year of Revision					
	Tanks	Kachha well	Kachha Half Half well	Other	Other sources	Total	Tanks	Kachha Half Half well	Other	Other sources	Total
Indo	67	41	146	360	158	2,002	853	1,277	247	67	177	3,229
Mahidpur	57	899	131	780	33	2,010	898	891	741	61	5	2,630
Nimar	1,847	7,142	62	140	4	9,195	2,714	3,240	320	20	3	6,584
Nemawar	147	271	7	36	..	45	150	116	3	391		280
Pampura-Pranjpur	2,628	7,087	1,169	142	24	3,450	4,675	2,017	409	28	10,791
Total ..	4,842	10,857	1,511	1,618	218	17,450	7,778	10,424	2,117	2,674	218	23,474

A look at the table is enough to bring out to the conclusion that except Nemawar all other districts show a great increase in the number of irrigation sources In Nemawar district their number 459 was comparatively much smaller at the last settlement and it is even smaller now, being only 380 The decrease is under kachha wells which without periodical repairs cannot stand long Owing to rocky substratum even a kachha well costs from Rs 100 to Rs 300 so that it is not cheap to construct even such wells in Holkar State

The total number of irrigation sources of all kinds has risen from 19,499 to 23,474 But this number is still much less than what it was before the great drought of 1899-1900. The number then was 31,351 but it is sad to note that water level in the wells had sunk down so low on account of the drought that many altogether dried up and many others were rendered useless, while a number are still deficient in water supply There was a general complaint of low water level in the wells and some of those now recorded as serviceable are such as have very low levels to their credit. This is one of the reasons which accounts for the disparity between the number of irrigation sources and the irrigated area

Another reason is that owing to stoppage of poppy cultivation beyond a prescribed limit a number of wells which were meant for that cultivation have lost their utility and, though in a serviceable condition, are lying unused and uncared for.

The third reason is the increasing tendency to grow cotton which, while costing comparatively less labour than an irrigated crop, brings in a decent income

That people are coming to realize the importance of irrigation is evident by the fact that there has been a substantial addition to the means of irrigation but there were handicaps which, to some extent, served as a restraint if not as a discouragement, for more extensive irrigation The system was to charge wet rates as soon as a new irrigation project was

started and the result was that it could seldom take a permanent footing The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar have accepted my proposal to abolish this system and new irrigation will now continue to pay dry rates till the next settlement This concession has been received with universal satisfaction and will, it is hoped, go a great way to encourage irrigation

52 The irrigation sources also need more attention from the authorities than has been paid to them hitherto Hundreds of wells and orhis (platforms for drawing up water from pools) are not yet too damaged and can be brought into working order at a small cost each I regret that the time at the disposal of the Settlement Department was not enough to make a fuller enquiry about such wells and orhis but means can, I believe, be devised to make the required inquiry The Land Records staff may be charged to do it under the supervision of local revenue officers A preliminary list containing the following particulars had better be prepared for each village —

1	2	3	4	5	6
Khasra number of well or orhi	Whether pucca, half pucca or kacha	Name with parentage and caste of owner	Nature of repairs required to bring the well or orhi into working order	Minimum cost required	Whether the owner is willing to do the repairs at his own cost or in the alternative to apply for taccavi advance for the whole or a portion of the cost

This list can serve as a working basis and will enable His Highness's Government to prepare an yearly programme for issuing taccavi loans The business should not, however, end here but steps should also be taken to see that the money is spent properly and on the particular object in view

53 Altogether there are 239 tanks in the State out of which 48 are not and the rest are in working order Irrigation from a tank is less expensive and easier and it also keeps up the springs which feed wells in the locality Of all the irrigation sources tanks are, therefore, the most important Instances are not wanting of, wells ceasing to supply sufficient water in places where tanks could not retain water due to neglect of repair A tank, thus, serves a double purpose It is no idle coincidence, as it may appear at first sight, that all the tanks are state-owned The truth is that, being the very important things that they are and big ones too, they involve heavy repairing expenses which are far beyond the capacity of an individual tenant to meet A tank cannot last very long without periodical repairs like any other thing of constant use and because the expenses are beyond individual capacity to pay the duty of their periodical repair rests on the State Scant attention to their proper upkeep has been paid in the near past unfortunately, and a fairly large number of tanks are in a bad state Tenants have, however, been systematically paying wet rates for the land which these tanks once irrigated but which they have ceased to do on account of their hopeless condition This system appeared to work harshly on the cultivators and His Highness's Government having readily fallen in with my view have adopted the following formula for future guidance —

"If during the currency of the settlement a tank is broken and consequently ceases to irrigate, the rent of the land commanded by that tank should be remitted to that fixed by the Gorma standard. In the same way if a new tank is constructed or an old tank is repaired the land coming under irrigation thereby should pay its full rent in the year in which it is actually irrigated. Gorma should likewise be dry rate up to Rs. 2 according to the nature of the soil."

Appendix No. XI contains village by village a list of irrigation tanks which are increasing or decreasing.

In all cases of tanks also vigorous action seems to be called for. But this is a business which should be the concern of the Public Works Department to deal with—at least in so far as the upkeep of tanks is concerned. It is to be feared that the Revenue Department has not quite done its best in this direction, in fact with little effect it will not be impossible for them to arrive at a much better achievement. In the United Provinces irrigation works are controlled entirely and with great success by the Public Works Department.

34. The area actually irrigated in the year of revision of records was much less than is ordinarily irrigated. In that year, in particular, timely winter rainfall had rendered irrigation unnecessary in places and other causes also, noticed above, have been at work. Besides there was a tendency though not a general one to limit irrigation to the minimum area possible in view of the settlement operations. The following striking examples will bear out the above conclusions —

(a) In pargana Pedawal the area irrigated in the year of revision was 135 acres only whereas in the preceding year it was 1,054 acres.

(b) In Pargana Jaspur the area irrigated in the year of revision was 2,570 acres whereas the average of preceding 5 years was 4,317 acres.

(c) In pargana Nisarpur the area irrigated in the year of revision was 1,4[illegible] acres whereas the average for the preceding 5 years was 3,521 acres.

It is now, therefore, of the vagaries of the rainfall and the seasons the irrigated area as returned in the year of revision was considered to be a bad criterion for assessment purposes and elaborate inquiries were made to work out normal irrigable areas i.e. those which were actually irrigated in a number of years in the near past where irrigation sources are in fact. The areas thus deduced are compared with those of last settlement and of the year of revision in the following table —

District	Area irrigated in the year of revision of records	Average area irrigated in the preceding 5 years	Normal irrigable area as deduced in the course of settlement operations
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Compared with the area actually irrigated in the year of revision the assumed irrigable area looks very high on paper but it is not so About two lac pattas embodying full details of area and revenue were distributed to tenants and only 175 objections on the ground of excessive allotment of irrigated areas were filed The proportion of increase in irrigable area is not much in excess of that in cultivated area, being 37% and 28% respectively, if the addition to the number of irrigation sources be taken into account.

It may here be mentioned in passing that a well with one water-discharge platform (Thala) can ordinarily irrigate between 3 and 4 acres of land A tank can irrigate much more The average for the State of all irrigation sources combined comes to 2 9 acres only

A map is attached showing the proportion of irrigable area in each pargana

By far the highest proportion is in pargana Nandwai which depends almost entirely on irrigation, dry cultivation in it being of little value Below the plateau, Maheshwai and Inapur have got some wet cultivation, the proportion being 7 and 5 respectively On the plateau Petlawad and Rampura have 12% each and Mhow follows closely with 11% District Nemawai and parganas Sawei, Bhikangaon and Sendhwa are the last having only 1% each

55 The system of irrigation in the state is as follows —

From tank—through sluices in the embankmnet, the water being led by means of channels When the water in the tank gets too low to flow out for irrigation purposes, water-lifts are employed

From wells or orhis-water is drawn up in a Charas (a huge leather bag) by a pair of bullocks walking backwards and forwards on an incline made for the purpose The system of making the bullocks go up backwards on their hind legs is troublesome In the United Provinces the process is different and better, the bullocks on reaching down the incline having to go round to come back to the top of the incline instead of moving backwards on hind legs

Soil and its Classification

56 There is a variety of soils in the State The hilly nature of the country is responsible for this The rocky substratum exercises a great influence In the same way hills and stony ridges on the surface are disturbing factors Rivers, streams and nullahs which abound produce their own peculiar effects The nature of the soil varies according to its depth to the rock below The more the depth the greater the power of retention of moisture and consequent greater fertility On the surface rocks cause undulations and produce shallow and hard soils as well as fertile valleys Near the rivers and nullahs alluvial deposits and percolated moisture fertilize the soil On either banks of the Narbada, in particular, alluvial tracts of great fertility extend for miles together in parganas Barwaha, Maheshwar, Kasrawad, Segaon and Nisarpur Near the banks of the Kunda and the Veda also rich soil is found and these include parganas Khargone and Bhikangaon In view of such varying circumstances the classification of soil on a uniform system was out of the question While depth is the best determining factor in hilly areas the intrinsic quality of the soil alone counts in big level tracts The classification of soil was, therefore, not an easy task In Ryotwari estates, in which each holding is dealt with separately, exact classification is a necessity as on that alone depends entirely the just and equitable adjustment of the revenue of the holding Therefore, in the last settlement, which was the first regular settlement of the State, Mr Hoare, the then Settlement Officer, had, after anxious enquiries, planned out an elaborate system of soil classification. The same system was followed in this settlement and it has proved satisfactory In the last settlement only the cultivated area was fully classified, the rest i e, the uncultivated part of the holding being roughly divided into 3 classes, viz,

(1) Uttam or kali,

(2) Madhyam or Rankri, and

(3) Kanisht or Halki

In the present settlement the total area under the various classes of holdings and cropping is shown in the following statement. The classification of fields which were under cultivation at the last settlement was not touched unless obviously wrong. The results of the new classification are recapitulated in full details.

[illegible] Holder's share at last settlement. The tenants were divided into classes of cash and share tenants according to the [illegible] In addition they too had some cash to the credit [illegible]

77. The main classes of soil in the [illegible] are known as :—

(1) Kali.
2, Khardi and
3) Halki.

Kali is very soft [illegible] It is [illegible] and retains water for a long time. Khardi is [illegible] and contains a fair degree of fertility. Its chief crops are :—

[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]

[illegible] and Halki are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

District Nemawar

Pisala } Soil having a large admixture of sand and requiring rest
Chausala } from tillage from 3 to 4 years

District Nimar

Pilota—Yellow soil found generally in the vicinity of rivers and having a good proportion of sand

Pargana Alampur

Padua— Almost the same as Pilota

Moti Dhang
Bichli Dhang } Loamy soil washed out or eroded by drainage
Path Dhang

There were some additional classes also, *viz*,

Salgatta or rice land

Talakh or Tir *e*, land in the bed of a tank or a river or an alluvial deposit by the side of a river

Adan or irrigated land

Except Khardi, Halki and the three Dhangs all other classes were subdivided

To ascertain the depth, holes were dug up by tenants in their fields. The soil changes so frequently, especially in district Nimar, that more than one hole was often required to be dug in one single field Hole digging is a tedious process and the tenants now look upon it with disfavour Now as most of the area has been soil-classed it will not, it is hoped, be necessary in future settlements to insist on the digging of holes

55 The following table gives the proportion of each class of soil in the State

Soil	Proportion
Adan I A	0 27
Adan I	1 23
Adan II	0 79
Adan III	0 21
Salgatta I	0 08
Salgatta II	0 08
Talakh I & Tir I	0·04
Talakh II & Tir II	0 01
Pilota I	0 21
Pilota II	0 24
Pilota III	0 05
Chausala I	0 25
Chausala II	0 61
Pisala	0·26

Soil	Proportion
Padua I	0·11
Padua II	0·07
Moti Dhang	0·07
Bichli Dhang	0·[illegible]5
Pathi Dhang ..	0·04
Kali IA	14·40
Kali I	31·34
Kali II ..	17·84
Kali III	10·25
Khard ..	12·47
Halki	8·[illegible]
Kharal ...	0·34
Total ..	100

Leaving out the sub-divisions the proportion of main classes is :—

Soil	Proportion
Adan	2·[illegible]
Salgatta	0·16
Talakh and Tir	0·0
Pilo a and Padu ..	0·70
Chau ala and Ti ala	1·12
Dhang ..	0·1[illegible]
Kali	[illegible]
Khard	12·4[illegible]
Halk	8·[illegible]
Kharal	0·[illegible]4
Total	100

The prevailing soil is Kali being about three-fourths of the whole and of this about two-thirds is of superior type which is capable of growing wheat without irrigation Kali is a soil which transcends almost all other soils in richness and with it as the chief soil Holkar State takes a high position in Central India and Rajputana

The following percentages will give a general idea of the extent of superior and inferior types of the soil —

Very superior	16·9[illegible]
Superior	31·[illegible]
Average	18·49
Inferior ...	[illegible]2·05
Very inferior ...	10·11
Total	100

The proportion of superior soils including irrigable lands is quite good being about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole and that of the worst soils only $\frac{1}{10}$th The latter consist of lands which not only grow light crops, such as millets, but are much less dependable Those of Chausala and Tisala kinds require rest for several years together while others give way under the least unfavourable circumstances The average and inferior soils grow cotton, especially in district Nimar, as well as Juar and with a fair outturn The following table will show the extent of each class of soil in the districts.

Soil	Proportion in district					Total
	Indore	Mahid-pur	Nimar	Nema-war	Rampura-Bhanpura	
Adan I A	61 42	10 36	9 05	0 22	18 75	100
Adan I	1 74	12 75	37 10	3 13	31 08	100
Adan II	10 29	1 16	36 01	2 91	41 61	100
Adan III	6 46	4 31	16 50	1 71	40 73	100
Salgatta I	1 36	84	77 37	67	7 06	100
Salgatta II	0 11	1 20	83 11	7 20	4 94	100
Talakh I	6 81	7 83	65 12	10 77	9 47	100
Talakh II	0 09	20 29	36 47	4 71	32 94	100
Pilota I			98 31	1 66		100
Pilota II		--	99 93	0 07		100
Pilota III			99 43	0 57		100
Chausala I				100		100
Chausala II				100		100
Tisala				100		100
Jadun I	--	100				100
Jadun II		100				100
Mori Dhans		100				100
Bichh Dhans		100				100
Path Dhans	--	100				100
Tir I		100				100
Tir II		100				100
Kali I A	74 04	1 71	11 65	8 91	4 12	100
Kali I	11 88	21 70	11 91	17 71	22 74	100
Kali II	7 74	17 91	48 09	10 01	16 23	100
Kali III	7 41	11 64	49 23	11 08	18 62	100
Khardi	1 62	5 47	71 08	6 78	9 05	100
Halki	6 09	5 61	78 78	2 76	6 93	100
Kharab	11 18	8 41	1 77	1 83	22 99	100

Taking the important soils, Rampura-Bhanpura district has the highest proportion of Adan or irrigable area and Nemawar the least Compared with other Malwa districts Nimar is slightly better off Rampura-Bhanpura is the only district where opium cultivation is allowed and this is the reason why it is much ahead of all other districts in the matter of irrigation

Of the highest dry class i e, Kali I A, Indore district has three times as much as all other districts put together This is a class which grows rich

crops and seldom fails In Malwa Kali I A is much deeper than it is anywhere below the plateau Kali I is the next superior dry class and its total area is a little more than double of Kali I A Its proportion is the highest in district Mahidpur with Nemawar and Rampura-Bhanpura as easy second and third respectively, Nimar standing last

Kali II and III together occupy a total area of 7,86,000 acres in round figures and of this about half lies in district Nimar alone In the same district Khardi and Halki together cover about 4 lac acres as compared with about 1½ lacs found in the rest of the State

The following statement shows which district has which kind of soil most and which least

—	Highest percentage	Lowest percentage
District Indore		
Kali I A	[illegible]	
Halki		3·08
District Mahidpur		
Kali I ..	[illegible]	
Halki		3·24
District Nimar		
Khardi	20·04	
Kali I A ..		[illegible]
District Nemawar		
Kali I ..	48·88	
Halki		2·10
District Rampura-Bhanpura		
Kali I	46·21	
Halki		1·18

It is clear that Indore is the richest district as regards soils Far below it are Mahidpur, Nemawar and Rampura-Bhanpura which stand almost on an equal footing Nimar is the only district which falls much below the standard having comparatively a much smaller percentage of superior soils This is due to the very hilly and undulating nature of the country The percentage of chief dry soils in it is —

Kali I A and I	20·00
Kali II	21·67
Kali III	12·94
Khardi	20·04
Halki	16·61

No other district presents such an almost even distribution of the various dry soils nor does any share such a large proportion of shallow and inferior classes In spite of this natural handicap, Nimar has not only not lagged behind any district in the race for progress but has outrun all The soils of this district are most suited for cotton cultivation and making full use of this natural advantage it derives even more benefit from its soil than other districts with all the superiority of their soils do

A map is appended showing the soils which preponderate in the parganas

It will appear that a much greater part of the State is a country of Kali soil In entire Malwa Jirapur alone of all the parganas claims a considerable area of other soils also In non-Malwa districts too Kali soil prevails, and it is only in parganas Segaon, Sendhwa and Nisarpur of district Nimar that it is not so prominent

Appendix No XII gives the occupied area of each class of soil for each district

Crops

59 Almost all the crops grown in other parts of India can be found in Holkar State but their extent depends (1) on the nature and fertility of the soil, (2) on the inclination of the cultivators towards particular crops and the amount of labour and capital which they can put in and (3) on local needs The general body of cultivators move slowly and being tied down by traditions and superstitions are averse to innovations They are also easy-going and are content with what they can get without recourse to intensive cultivation These are some of the resons why cultivation in Holkar State is not so superior as its soils would admit of Except in district Nimar the predominating soil is of the black cotton variety which, if properly cultivated, can yield better stuff with much greater outturn but this is not the case at present That soil is most suited for Rabi crops but, barring district Indore, which contains a very high proportion of exceptionally rich soil, the percentage of Kharif crops far exceeds that of Rabi in all the other districts The percentages of Rabi and Kharif are —

District	Percentage of kharif crops	Percentage of Rabi crops
Indore	39	61
Mahidpur	73	27
Nimar	35	65
Nemawar	63	37
Rampura-Bhanpura	77	23
Average for the State	75	25

While Nimar cannot grow much more Rabi than it does at present other districts certainly can Taking the State as a whole, we find that fully three fourths of the cropped area grows Kharif This is a high proportion and but for the fact that cotton, which is a valuable Kharif crop, occupies 34% of the total cropped area, the State would deserve to be brought down to a lower level After all Kharif depends entirely on rainfall while Rabi to that extent does not Rabi requires more labour and more capital but gives a sure return At present, however, owing to insufficient supply of water there is not much prospect of a substantial increase in wet Rabi crops and, as suggested elsewhere, sustained efforts will be needed to induce the tenants to so enhance the usefulness of parts of their holdings as to make them drought proof.

60 The subjoined table gives the percentage of each crop for the last and the present settlements

Particulars	Rabi									Kharif												
	Wheat	Gram	Linseed	Poppy	Maghi Til	Barley	Other Rabi crops	Total Rabi	Juar	Cotton	Tilli	Maize	Bajra	Rice	Urad, Mun	Arhar	Sugarcane	Other Kharif crops	Total Kharif	Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area
Last Settlement	1[illegible].88	1.6[illegible]	1.[illegible]0	1.30	0.[illegible]1	0.15	0.82	2[illegible].8[illegible]	[illegible]1.78	18.07	6.61	1.7[illegible]	1.[illegible]	0.51	0.[illegible]	2.[illegible]5	0.0[illegible]	[illegible]	71.17	100	[illegible]	96.[illegible]
Year of Revision	16.[illegible]	[illegible].01	1.98	0.1[illegible]	0.11	0.1[illegible]	0.[illegible]0	[illegible]	25.24	[illegible]	1.65	[illegible]	[illegible].78	0.6[illegible]	0.61	1.7[illegible]	0.07	[illegible].18	[illegible]	100	1.85	98.15
Increase + Decrease —	—0.95	+1.[illegible]	+0.18	—1.37	—0.17	+0.01	—0.1[illegible]	—0.78	—6.[illegible]	+1[illegible].12	—1.[illegible]	—1.9[illegible]	0.78	+0.16	+0.0[illegible]	—1.16	+0.02	—0.91	+0.78		—1.72	+1.72

The cropped area has risen by 4,17,556 acres or 26% while increase in the Rabi area is 92,266 acres or 22% Although there is a slight falling off in the proportion of Rabi to cropped area yet the increase in the Rabi area is not discouraging The special feature of the crop statement is that cotton has undergone a violent variation since the last settlement the proportion to cropped area which then was 18·07 being now 34·19 This crop alone has absorbed all the loss which other Kharif crops have sustained Even Juar, which is the staple food crop of the villagers and which on that account is called *Juar Mai*, (mother), has lost heavily. The addition of a reverential title to this cereal has a significance of its own Juar was probably almost the only food crop produced in former days and possibly that is why it is called 'mother' the giver of all life, the nourisher Even today the area under it does not fall much short of all other food crops combined

Area under Juar	5,07,712 acres.
Area under other food crops excluding pulses	6,05,210 acres
Difference	97,468 acres or 19%

The crops may be classified as under —

Particular	Food crops	Oil seed	Cotton	Pulses	Other crops
Last settlement	10,66,116	1,34,181	2,87,004	23,835	81,887
Year of Revision	11,63,040	7,741	6,87,111	2,686	81,907
Increase	96,924		1,99,837		20
Decrease		98,148		21,149	

Food crops exceed all others combined by 37% but at the last settlement the excess was cent per cent While the increase in food crops since the last settlement has been 9% only that in population and agricultural cattle is 29% and 30% respectively It can reasonably be inferred that at these rates the quantity of food grains produced in the State may in future, if the tendency to grow more non-food crops increases or continues, fall short of its requirements With the free trade system prevalent in British India this should not cause any anxiety but it is more desirable to be self-contained and self-supporting

61 What the percentage of increase or decrease since the last settlement under each specified crop is will appear from the following statement —

Crop	Increase or decrease	
	Amount	Percentage
	RABI CROPS	
Wheat	+55,639	+1[illegible]
Gram	+12,383	+72·5
Linseed	−1[illegible],812	+66·17
Poppy	−21,14[illegible]	−[illegible]8·73
Maghi Til ..	−2,247	−44·[illegible]
Barley ..	−958	+41·04
	KHARIF CROPS	
Juar ..	−1,147	−0·22
Cotton	+1,99,238	+13[illegible]
Tilli	−72,013	−68·42
Maize	−4,8[illegible]0	−6·38
Bajra ..	+[illegible],371	+4·[illegible]4
Rice	+[illegible],454	+67·48
Urad, Mung	−4,[illegible]70	+[illegible]8·[illegible]5
Arhar	−11,03[illegible]	−23·[illegible]
Sugar cane ..	−[illegible]	−70·22
Double cropped ..	−19,629	−34·49

The highest increase is under cotton because it is the favourite crop and the greatest decrease under poppy which seems doomed Cotton has beaten down even Juar and poppy is now restricted to 3,499 acres as against 23,835 acres at the last settlement Poppy cultivation is now allowed only in the three parganas named below to the extent noted against each —

Garoth	= 1,136	acres
Rampura	= 462	,,
Manasa	= 1,901	,,
Total	3,499	acres

This area is 15% of that which was under poppy at the last settlement and only 1·95% of the total cropped area of the three parganas concerned Still it relieves the tenants of a good share of the revenue demand payable by them as the figures below will show —

Pargana	Revenue demand	Value of opium produced in the area allowed	Percentage of value of opium to revenue demand
	Rs	R	
Garoth	[illegible]	[illegible],250	31·70
Rampura	[illegible],8[illegible]	34,650	35·04
Manasa	2,[illegible]1,739	1,42,575	56·64
Total ..	6,19,361	2,6[illegible],425	42·37

There is no prospect of resuscitation of opium cultivation in Holkar State and looking at the case from the moral point of view the financial

loss caused will be amply compensated for by the wholesome effects of abstinence and temperance In the year of revision only 2,686 acres of poppy crop were returned The reason of difference is that in that year opium settlements were delayed on account of settlement operations the Patwari staff not being available for that purpose

Of the total area of 6,87,141 acres under cotton 57 80% occurs in district Nimar alone the remainder being distributed as under —

Indore	=	7 84%
Mahidpur	=	12 72%
Nemawar	=	10 65%
Rampura-Bhanpura	=	10 99%

The cotton produced in Holkar State is finer than that produced in Northern India, and fetches a higher price being classed under 'Oomra Variety' The soil of the State is very well suited for the growth of cotton and the cultivators are making a full use of it so much so that other crops are being left in the back ground The following figures will be found interesting —

District	Area under cotton in the year of revision	Percentage of cotton area to total cropped area	Percentage of increase in cotton area since last settlement
Indore	54,849	13 40	+159 47
Mahidpur	87,368	31 90	+112 08
Nimar	1,97,18	47 58	+134 47
Nemawar	73,210	40 47	+100 46
Rampura-Bhanpura	75,611	23 67	+276 52

It will be apparent from the above that increase since the last settlement has been enormous in all districts and in Nimar the proportion of area under cotton to cropped area is very high

The next important crop is Juar which, as stated above, is the general food crop in villages The table below will show how this crop has fared in the various districts after the last settlement

District	Area under Juar in the year of revision	Percentage of Juar area to total cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease in Juar area since last settlement
	Ins		
Indore	75,909	18 90	—7 33
Mahidpur ..	98,451	35 9	+13 02
Nimar	1,72,28	20 64	+4 87
Nemawar	27 (24	1o 37	—44 46
Rampura-Bhanpura ..	1,33,173	41 73	+8 05

Juar is losing ground in competition with cotton Nemawar has actually lost heavily Indore too has lost but unlike Nemawar it has gained

substantially in other important crops also besides cotton In other districts there is an increase but it is not commensurate with the increase in the cultivated area Taking the State as a whole the cultivation of Juar has remained stationary although the cultivated area has gone up by 28% Such a result is not at all surprising as it is the symptom of a desire to march with the times The chances are that with the spread of civilizing influences Juar, as a food crop, may be replaced particularly in Malwa, by more palatable grains such as wheat, or more paying stuffs such as cotton, particularly in Nimar This process has already commenced as will appear from the fact that in 20 years while the area under Juar has not expanded at all that under superior food crops, viz , wheat, gram, rice and sugar cane has risen by 30% and under cotton by 139%

In the year of revision wheat occupied 3,40,398 acres as against 2,84,760 acres at last settlement The increase occurred in Malwa while there was a decrease below the plateau The following figures are given districtwise —

District	Area of wheat in the year of revision	Percentage of wheat area to cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease since last settlement
Indore	1,9 ,281	48 09	+44 7
Mahidpur	10,798	11 90	+22 5
Nimar	24 317	2 92	—34 95
Nemawar	48,503	26 84	—17 11
Rampura-Bhanpura	11,411	10 47	+ 1 52

Thus we find that Malwa and particularly Indore district is the seat of wheat cultivation The wheat area in the latter alone exceeds by about 46,000 acres that of all other districts combined Amongst the parganas of Indore district Depalpur is the one producing the greatest quantity and the best quality In fact the wheat of that pargana alone goes by the name of Malwi wheat and fetches a slightly better price Nimar's contribution towards wheat cultivation is comparatively very small In that district wheat seldom grows without irrigation and while water level in irrigation wells has sunk low almost all energy there is concentrated on cotton for which the soil is very congenial Nemawar has lost ground along the line except in cotton The different parganas of Indore district are compared in the following table with regard to their production of wheat —

Pargana	Area under wheat	Percentage of wheat area to cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease in wheat area since last settlement
Indore	41,59	61 13	+79 43
Depalpur	84,045	58 80	+ 26 78
Sawer	47,722	19 80	+ 58 48
Mhow	11,396	27 0	+ 46 11
Petlawad	23	0 15	— 98 17

The chief product of parganas Indore, Depalpur and Sawer is wheat, and Depalpur, by reason of its having the largest proportion of first class wheat-growing soil, takes a more prominent place amongst them Leaving Petlawad, which does not count at all, all other parganas have considerably increased their production of wheat which finds a ready and eager market in Indore city

Of the other crops the following are more or less important —

Gram	..	= 1,00,801	acres
Bajra	.. .	= 77,998	,,
Oil seeds (Linseed, Mahu Til and Tilli)	..	= 77,741	,,
Maize	. .	= 71,185	,,

Gram is sown in all districts but comparatively more in Malwa than in Nimar and Nemawar In Alampur Pargana of Bundelkhand gram is the chief crop Bajra is allied to Juar and is almost entirely confined to Nimar district Of the oil seeds Linseed and Tilli occupy almost equal areas, the former more extensively in Indore district and the latter in Nimar Maize grows on Gorma or manured soil Bhils, Bhilalas and Barelas are very fond of it and the land around their isolated huts are generally utilized for the production of this grain Such lands receive manure in the ordinary course from the inhabitants of the huts as well as from the cattle kept by them The largest area under this crop occurred in pargana Sendhwa (of Barelas), parganas Segaon and Nisarpur (of Bhilalas) and pargana Petlawad (of Bhils)

Appendix No XIII embodies according to parganas and districts the area under each crop at last settlement and in the year of revision

A map is also attached showing the predominating crop of each pargana.

62. Taking a retrospect, one finds that, as at present circumstanced, the staple crops of the State are cotton, Juar and wheat. The centre of cotton cultivation is Nimar district but its sphere is extending by leaps and bounds and today it is the most extensive and popular crop in the State Juar which is the staple food crop of the rural population is the next extensive crop With the spread of civilizing forces it is likely to recede in the back ground, and where humanly possible, is likely to be replaced, as a food crop, by cereals of superior quality and taste. Wheat also commands a large area and as the soil of the State, Nimar district excepted, is very suitable for its growth it has a great scope for further extension

The following table which gives, at the lowest estimate, the value of the various agricultural products of the land will be found interesting

Crop	Area in acres	Produce per acre	Total produce	Price per maund	Total value of the total produce
		Mds srs		Rs a p	Rs.
Cotton	6,87,141	4 0	27,48,564	9 0 0	2,47,37,076
Juar and Bajra ..	5,87,440	5½ 0	32,08,000	3 8 0	1,12,31,220
Oilseeds ..	7,741	5 0	38,705	6 8 0	24 61,483
Wheat ..	3,40,308	4½ 0	15,31,386	4 8 0	68,97,060
Gram	1,60,804	5 0	7,01,020	4 0 0	20,16,080
Pice	17,076	7½ 0	74,448	6 0 0	4,46,688
Tuar (Arhar) ..	35,805	4½ 0	1,61,033	7 8 0	6,66,760
Maize	71,195	5½ 0	3,91,518	3 0 0	11,74,554
Poppy ..	2,656	0 10	20,800	7 8 0 per seer	2,01,450
Other crops ..	92,610	4 0	3,70,440	4 0 0	15,93,760
Total	20,10, 26		...		5,17,22,237

It will appear that the total land revenue of the State as now proposed and which amounts to Rs 57,89,770 can be met from wheat alone We shall return to this later in our chapter on assessment

Land Records

63 The Land Records Department was organised at the last Settlement by Mr H J Howe, the then Settlement Officer of the State. It consists of the following staff —

Director Land Records	1
Assistant Directors	2
Sadar Munsarims—(one for each district) ..	5
Munsarims—(one or more for each tahsil)	41
Patwaris	805

A set of Patwari rules was framed and schools were started at 5 centres, one in each district, for the instruction and training of Patwaris These rules now need revision on account of changed conditions and I have no doubt that my locum tenens will be able to do it before he leaves the department.

The department has done some useful work but the net result has not been as satisfactory as could be desired The object of the department was the maintenance of a correct and an up-to-date system of land records. Efforts were, no doubt, made to attain this object, but owing to defects in the system of management and control they were not crowned with complete success, and the result was that the records were found to be lacking in thoroughness and accuracy The system needs to be revised otherwise the revenue department will continue to face the same difficulties as it has been doing and the next Settlement Officer may not find his task any the easier And here I should venture to make a suggestion for the consideration of his Highness's Government.

Land Records form the bulwark of revenue administration, it follows, therefore, that if the land records are in order the revenue administration is facilitated and simplified—if otherwise, anomalies are bound to occur with possibly undesirable if not disastrous, consequences At the same time unqualified collaboration on the part of the local revenue officers is a desideratum Just as the revenue administration would be wanting in an essential ingredient without a proper and well organized system of land records, so the Land Records Department would be subject to a great handicap and could hardly thrive if deprived of the active and whole-hearted support of the local Revenue Officers Both are interdependent At present the Director has his hands much too full with details which had better with advantage be left to the local Revenue Authorities

In the United Provinces of British India District Officers are entirely responsible for land records They have full control over the Patwaris etc, and exercise direct and effective supervision over their work This method has worked very successfully in ordinary circumstances and, as far as my knowledge goes, the Provinces can boast of a land record system gratifying to all concerned In Holker State a system of dual control exists, and the District Officer, therefore, does not feel that responsibility which is so essential for good work The result is that the work of Patwaris remains unsupervised and unchecked and consequently incomplete and unreliable I came across cases in which Patwaris of long standing knew very little about the conditions of outlying villages in their own circles Most of the vast number of cases, with which the Settlement Department had to deal, had cropped up merely on account of incomplete records In fairness both to the people and the State, a re-adjustment of the system is called for which, it is believed, can be carried out without much additional expenditure

Revenue System and Revenue administration

64 In the course of settlement operations, the Settlement Department came in constant contact with the Revenue Department In fact the two departments are closely connected with each other and the success or otherwise of a settlement does reflect on the course and policy of the revenue administration It will not, therefore, be out of place to refer to revenue system and its administration and to suggest means and ways, if any, for an improvement to enhance general prosperity

The revenue administration is under the direction of a Minister designated the 'Revenue Minister', who is also a member of State Cabinet or Council Besides revenue Khalsa and Jagir, he controls forest, land records

and a few other minor departments He has under him for revenue work Subhas (District Officer), one for each district , Ameens (Tahsildars), one for Each Tahsil and Naib-Ameens (Naib Tahsildars), one for each Sub-Tahsil. This is the total strength of the superior Executive Staff of the Revenue Department The Revenue Minister, in addition to his executive duties, has to attend Cabinet meetings for two days in a week and has also to hear appeals against the orders of Subhas in revenue cases

The Subha is also the District Magistrate but he has not much hand in the criminal administration of the district The Executive and Judicial duties are practically vested in separate functionaries—one under the Revenue Minister and the other under the High Court The Subha is, however, the executive and revenue head of the district Besides executive work, he disposes of original revenue cases and also tries appeals preferred against the orders of the Ameens

The Ameen collects the land revenue and other State dues, executes orders of the higher authorities, discharges other executive functions with which he may be entrusted and decides mutation and other cases within his powers He is the officer in charge of the local treasury, president of the municipality and acts as the sub-registrar for the registration of deeds and documents The Land Records Sadar Munsarim owes allegiance to the Subha and the Munsarims and Patwaris to the Tahsildar but this subordination is anything but full and effective The entire Land Records Staff is practically controlled from Sadar by the Director and neither the Subha nor the Tahsildar has time, nor do they feel an initiative for lack of responsibility, to take interest in the land records, which, as a necessary consequence, cannot and do not reach the desired level of accuracy and completeness, and due to this shortcoming the revenue administration loses a valuable ally

65 The system of land revenue is Ryotwari whereby the actual cultivator of the soil engages direct with the State Till the last settlement, and in pargana Bhikangaon till 1916, a body called "Ijardars" held sway over the cultivators but happily that body exists no longer and there are now no intermediaries between the State and the tenants The tenant has the right of occupancy in the land which he holds provided he pays the revenue assessed thereon by the Settlement Officer That right is heritable but not transferable except with the previous sanction of the Subha But mortgage is neither permitted nor recognised Occupancy right can ordinarily be acquired on payment to the State of an amount adjudged by competition Uncultivated occupied land called "Siwai" was formerly treated as non occupancy, *i e*, ejectable at will, because it paid only a nominal revenue Value of land having now risen considerably and there being a demand for land in many parts of the State, a few years before the commencement of the settlement operations, the occupiers of such land were given the option of either paying full revenue for it or surrendering it The former alternative was accepted by all without demur, and, in the present settlement, all occupied land has been put down in one and the same category without any distinction of Asli (occupancy) and Siwai (non-occupancy) The uncultivated land, however, bears now a slightly lower rate of revenue than that imposed on the cultivated portion of the holding in view of the less profitable use to which it is put by the tenants But this concession does not in any way detract from the holder's

full right of occupancy in it A similar restriction existed on "bila-ijazat" land, i e, land occupied out of the State waste without permission A lot of such area formed part of the holdings As it paid full revenue and as the State had lost nothing by its occupation in that way, the restriction was removed and all such land has in this settlement been recorded as possessing full occupancy rights This has given satisfaction to the tenants and has saved them from a lot of unnecessary worry

The tenant does not only enjoy a good deal of fixity in his tenure as explained above, he at the same time has the option of surrendering a part of his holding provided that part covers one whole survey number Thus a tenant in Holkar State is much better off than an occupancy tenant in the United Provinces A detailed comparison of the rights and privileges may be found useful

The United Provinces	Holkar State
(1) Heritable	(1) Heritable
(2) Absolutely not transferable	(2) Transferable by permission
(3) Rent liable to be enhanced during the currency of settlement	(3) Rent not liable to enhancement during the currency of Settlement
(4) Surrender of part of holding not permitted	(4) Surrender of part of holding permitted
(5) Partition of holding not allowed without the Zamindar s consent	(5) Consent of only the Co-sharers is required
(6) Cannot plant trees without the consent of the zamindar	(6) Can plant trees

There is no codified Revenue Law and the administration is carried on by means of stray circulars some of which are very old More than a decade ago, Mr W H Moreland, I C S, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces, an expert in revenue matters, who came on deputation to Holkar State, had prepared a draft of Revenue Code for the State But it has not yet passed into law

66 The agency for the collection of land revenue is the Patel, each village has a Patel appointed more or less on elective principles by the Subha The Patel of Holkar State combines in him the functions of lambardar and headman of the United Provinces and is generally a respectable and reliable person who exercises a great influence in the village and who plays an important part in its administration The appointment, dismissal, duties and remuneration of the Patel are governed by a set of rules framed at the last settlement by Mr H J Hoare These rules now require to be recast in order to be more comprehensive and to suit altered conditions In a majority of cases the Patel enjoys a favoured holding called 'khoti' on which he has to pay only half the amount of revenue payable on ordinary holdings Under the above rules this concession was to terminate in the present settlement This however, caused depression and discontent, but His Highness's Government rose equal to the occasion and, in consideration of the useful services rendered and being rendered by the Patel, have decided to extend the tenure till the next settlement, thirty years hence

67 Succession in land is governed by circular No 13 of 1908 That circular permits succession in one of the two following ways only —

(1) By inheritance

(2) By sale with the previous sanction of the Subha

Inheritance has been held to exclude wills and gifts but includes adoption Sale does not cover mortgage. Even exchanges between co-tenants were not allowed, but on a representation of the Settlement Department the circular was so amended as to recognise this form of transfer in order that consolidation of holdings might be encouraged Mortgages take place in large numbers and are enforced by civil courts This is an anomaly and should be removed one way or the other A further restriction on sales is in the shape of payment to the State of at least two years' revenue payable on the land intended for sale Although the circular does not say anything on the subject, these restrictions appear to have been imposed to prevent the passing of land to non-agriculturists That object has not been gained and the only conditions precedent to the grant of sanction for sale have been the consent of the vendor and the payment of State Nazrana So many actual sales had taken place without their having been given effect to in the village records that the Patwaris papers were in a very chaotic condition and the Settlement Department had special rules enacted to legalise such sales The Settlement Department had thus numerous sale cases to try and decide Such a state of affairs was occasioned by the following causes :—

(1) Neglect on the part of Patwaris to report sales

(2) Apathy on the part of parties to the intending transaction to apply for sanction

(3) Dilatory proceedings in the local Revenue Courts due partly to a defect in the system Clear and unqualified consent of the vendor is insisted on at each stage of the proceedings, even though consideration money has been paid and possession delivered This not infrequently, leads to much litigation, which could well be avoided, and even to blackmailing on the part of vendors In clear cases of sale, possession and not consent should be the determining factor

The tenant in Holkar State looks upon his holding as his landed property but at the same time he has an abiding faith in the Sovereignty of His Highness the Maharaja and is perfectly loyal Judging from the privileges which he enjoys undisturbed and unworried, his notion as to his position is not entirely without foundation and everything which was done or attempted in this settlement had for its object the creation in the tenant of a greater sense of security of his possessions and of an increasing loyalty to the affectionate Sovereign whom he owed it

68 The Ryotwari system entails much heavier duties and responsibilities on the administration than the zamindari, as in all matters the State has to deal direct with the tenants Besides, there are subjects which in other places are hardly considered as the concern of the Revenue Department but which in Holkar State form part of Revenue Officers' duties For all this the superior staff at present allowed is, I am afraid, not sufficient. The Subha, even in a big district like Nimar, has no assistant. Even the Revenue Minister, till lately, had practically none to help him in the discharge of his heavy and multifarious duties Suffice it to say that the Revenue Department needs fresh looking into for it is needless to refer here to the results that must necessarily follow an over-worked lot of officials in such an important branch of the administration

CHAPTER III

Assessment

Assessment Circles

69 The unit of administration in the State is the pargana, called 'Mahal', and it was likewise adopted for the purpose of settlement operations including the assessment of land revenue This was not the case at last settlement The charge of an officer was then a single unit which in some cases embraced even a whole district That arrangement was hardly convenient and in the matter of assessment it sometimes proved so unwieldy as to produce too general a result In the present settlement although in some cases a single officer held charge of more than one pargana the pargana was invariably treated as a unit by itself

The pargana is made up of villages ranging from 9 to 248, all of which do not and cannot possess a similarity of features, characteristics, soils, advantages and disadvantages This is specially so in Holkar State where Nature has been lavish in Her dispensation of varieties To ascertain, for the purpose of assessment of land revenue, the true value of a village, which is really the unit of assessment, it is necessary to compare it with neighbouring villages having similar or almost similar qualities and advantages To gain this object a pargana, unless its constituent villages are not much dissimilar to one another, requires to be divided into groups, called assessment circles, of villages where conditions are almost the same For each such group a set of soil rates, called circle standard rates, have to be framed which, when applied to each village, give its value These rates form the basis of assessment of land revenue in the group concerned

In parts of Holkar State, situated as they are, it is not possible to form exactly topographical circles and a good many of the assessment circles consist of scattered villages or scattered groups of villages In forming circles, therefore, topography was not the aim but congruity between its parts was the only point for consideration I do not claim, owing to the nature of the country which was to be dealt with, that all the villages allotted to a circle are such as to be in perfect harmony with one mother but the maximum of similarity was insisted upon and the circles that were formed are, I believe, up to that standard Based on these principles the total number of assessment circles in the State was as high as 151 as compared with 67 at the last settlement I give below in order of parganas a comparative statement of the number of circles

District	Pargana	Number of Assessment Circles	
		At last settlement	In the present settlement
Indore	Indore		5
" "	Mhow		5
" "	Sawer		6
" "	Depalpur		5
" "	Ichhawad		4

District.	Pargana	Number of Assessment Circles	
		At last Settlement.	In the present settlement
Mahidpur	Mahidpur	8	8
"	Tarana		8
"	Alampur		7
"	Sunderai		1
Nimar	Khargone	30	5
"	Bhikangaon		3
"	Barwaha		5
"	Maheshwar		5
"	Kasrawad		6
"	Segaon		5
"	Sendhwa		3
"	Nisarpur		4
Nemawar	Khategaon	6	6
"	Kanwod		7
"	Kantaphor		7
Rampura—Bhanpura	Rampura	16	5
"	Bhanpura		5
"	Garoth		6
"	Manasa		4
"	Sunel		2
"	Jirapur		5
"	Nandwai		2
	Total	67	131

70 The test of the correct formation of a circle is the minimum of variation in the relative value of its constituent villages arrived at by the application to them of standard rates This test was applied as far as possible but in Holkar State it was not and could not be the only test The last regular settlement had followed the famine of 1899-1900 and as a result of its effects the standard rates had to be varied freely and considerably to suit the then particular condition of each village in spite of its intrinsic value This created a gap between villages of the same natural value which will take time to fill up In framing circles, therefore, this fact too had to be taken into account as otherwise the villages which at last settlement were treated very leniently in view of their depreciation would hardly fit in Take for example the case of two villages standing on the same natural footing One was depreciated at last settlement and the other not The former was necessarily assessed at Rs 2 per acre and the other at Rs 4 If both were to be included in the same circle the degree of divergence between them as to their present rent-paying capacity would be very sharp and while one would escape with a light assessment the other would be pressed too hard At the same time to treat them very differently would defeat the very object for which the circle is framed In the present settlement some of the villages

which were assessed as depreciated at last settlement and which have sufficiently developed since have been placed in the positions which they should naturally occupy but, with a view to avoid excessive enhancement in the revenue demand, they have been charged reduced rates, where necessary, or the enhancement has been made realizable by progressive stages. It is possible that the improvement made is maintained, and to re-adjust the circles in the next settlement so as to bring most of the remaining villages in their appropriate places. It is far better to postpone for the next term of settlement, the assessment of the full demand which the State deserves as of right than to burden the tenant all of a sudden with an excessive enhancement which may ultimately prove harmful.

To sum up, the general principles on which the formation of assessment circles have been based are these :—

(1) Similarity of features and characteristics

(2) Similarity of soils

(3) Equal advantages or disadvantages.

(4) Uniform rent-paying capacity

These principles were adhered to as far as possible and although the number of circles formed in the present settlement was almost double of that at last settlement, in a number of cases it was found necessary, for various reasons which will be explained later on to vary the standard circle rates to suit particular conditions. If the circles framed with such a varying process does not in any way improve its quality, the chief object of the exercise being to find the worth of each individual village. Here it will not be out of place to mention that worth is different from what we actually term as land revenue. The worth of a village is its natural and intrinsic value, the better the market price of the produce it can be reasonably demanded for it at the time.

71. A number of circles are made from various considerations partly natural and partly artificial. These are the results the irrigation sources etc. At last settlement a number of Jungle circles were formed. Such circles have been formed in the areas of other Talukas and several have undergone considerable improvement caused by demand for land or other causes and consequent increase in the number of villages. The Jungle circles in practice are as many villages as can be said to suffer from depredations of wild animals and these have been classed as Jungle and charged lower rates. The Jungle circles, named as such, are in the Talukas of Ranebennur Navalgund, Kundgol, Mundargi, Gadag, Shirhatti, Laxmeshwar, Shirsi, Sirsi, Yellapur, Supa, Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Haliyal, Joida, Dharwar, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Kod, Hangal, Byadgi, Hirekerur, Ranebennur, Haveri, Savanur, Shiggaon, Ramdurg, Bailhongal, Khanapur, Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak, Athni, Raibag, Hukeri, Parasgad, Ramdurg, Ron, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi, Muddebihal, Basavana Bagevadi, Hunagund, Gokak, Soundatti, Parasgad, Belgaum, Khanapur, Chikodi, Athni, Raibag, Hukeri

In parganas Khargone and Nisarpur there exist tracts which are richer in irrigation sources. As at last settlement these tracts have been classed as separate circles for this reason alone irrespective of other considerations

In parganas Indore and Khategaon a few special circles were found necessary in order to be able to meet the situation caused by black buck and deer

Some more special circles need mention They are —

(1) The Narbada circles consisting of villages situated in the region created by that river This is a region of rich alluvial soil-perhaps the richest in the State—and extends into several parganas of district Nimar

(2) The Chausala circles in district Nemawar to give special treatment to tracts of soils which require periodical rest, grow light crops and cannot be cultivated continuously

(3) Of the depreciated circles of last settlement only one, and a very small one, has been retained in pargana Manasa of Rampura-Bhanpura district The villages contained in the circle are still undeveloped

Appendix No. XIV gives the names of all the assessment circles together with the number of villages in each one as well as the standard circle rates

Circle Standard Rates

72. In Ryotwari estates there are hardly any exact data to form the basis of circle standard rates In zamindari estates, wherever that tenure exists, the actual *rents* payable by tenants to zamindars provide a safe and reliable source from which the standard rates can be evolved In Holkar State where the Ryotwari system prevails the *rent* paid by tenants is the *land revenue* itself and it is that rent which it is the business of the Settlement Officer to fix As shown elsewhere standard circle rates are a necessary preliminary to judge the merits of a village and ultimately to lead to assessment of land revenue thereon The absence of such data makes the task of the Settlement Officer rather difficult and he has to look into various directions to find means and material for building up the standard rates Anxious and careful inquiries were, therefore, made on the spot to ascertain whether the existing circle rates admitted of variation, and if so to what extent No forecast of the probable increase or decrease in the land revenue was prepared before the settlement operations were started One was prepared under the orders of the then Prime Minister when it was too late and although it gave some statistical idea of the pargana as a whole the conclusions then hurriedly arrived at could not, after minute local inspections, be completely adhered to It became clear, however, that rates of Nimar district, in particular, were susceptible of substantial increase

When making local inspections inquiries were made as to the capacity of each village in relation to the actual existing rates and tentative rates considered to be suitable were found out and noted The two sets of rates, *viz*, the actual existing rates and the ascertained rates were collated and the circle averages of both were struck and compared Prices of agricultural produce having risen the net increase therein calculated in the manner explained in this report in the chapter on Prices was then considered to see if any enhancement in the existing rates on the ground of increase in the

prices was possible In doing so due regard was paid to the state of collections of the existing revenue demand, the condition of the tenantry and the general condition of the circle Although, therefore, the increase in the prices after making all possible allowances was 18% the actual existing rates were enhanced to an appreciable extent in district Nimar and a few other parganas only. For reasons given elsewhere in this report Adan or irrigation rates were reduced in all Malwa parganas as well as in Alampur pargana They were simply rounded off in Nemawar district and slightly raised in Nimar district The dry rates, however, stand as below :—

Number of parganas in which dry rates have been reduced	1
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been slightly reduced	2
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been rounded off	6
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been enhanced .	12
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been slightly enhanced	6
Total ..	27

It will appear that in 33% cases the actual existing dry rates have either been reduced or simply rounded off In rounding off a rate the only change made was that pies were either omitted altogether or an anna was substituted for them In 22% cases the dry rates have been enhanced to a slight extent and in the remaining 45% the enhancement in rates has been appreciable The latter consist of the whole of district Nimar and a large part of district Indore The following table gives their detail.—

District	Pargana	Percentage of enhancement of land revenue.
Nimar	1 Khargone	3[illegible]2
Do . ..	2 Bhikangaon	25 4
Do	3 Kasrawad	24 7
Do	4 Maheshwar ..	24 2
Do	5 [illegible] ...	[illegible]
Do	6 Sendhwa	2[illegible] 7
Do	7 Barwaha	27[illegible]
Do	8 [illegible]	27 1
Indore	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do	10 Depalpur	[illegible]
Do	11 Sawer	[illegible]
Do	12 Mhow	1[illegible]

The parganas of district Nimar are an exception in the state and they have given a substantial increase in land revenue too But in Indore district although dry rates have been raised the enhancement in land revenue is comparatively very small and in Mhow pargana it is almost nominal. The enhancements in land revenue as shown in the foregoing table are not wholly due to an increase in rates on the ground of the rise in prices but another cause also, which will be explained later on, has contributed in not an inconsiderable degree to bring about such results

73 Appendix No XIV gives the standard rates for all the circles of the State In actual assessment these rates have not been used in all cases or in their entirety but, where necessary, they were modified, within

25% either way, to suit individual cases. The following table will bear this out —

District	Number of villages assessed at				Total
	Unaltered standard rates	Enhanced standard rates	Reduced standard rates	Mixed rates	
Indore	224	103	129	105	561
Mahidpur	131	120	149	44	444
Nimar	198	258	498	250	1,404
Nimawar	148	1	104	104	362
Rampura-Bhanpura	253	174	285	74	786
Total	1,154	656	1,166	582	3,557*

*4 villages have no holdings area

While, therefore, circle rates were the standard they had to be varied, as at last settlement, to avoid excessive enhancement or to meet the case of villages which are above or below the circle standard In some cases even the limit of 25% had to be exceeded in anticipation of special sanction Such cases are —

District	Number of villages assessed at	
	More than 25% above standard rates	More than 25% below standard rates
Indore		1
Mahidpur		
Nimar	6	37
Nimawar		
Rampura-Bhanpura	1	18
Total	7	56

From the above it will be abundantly clear that the circle standard rates err on the side of leniency rather than the other way The general policy pursued in the present settlement, under the able guidance of Sir Reginald Glancy, Agent to the Governor General in Central India and Rai Bahadur S M Bapna, Prime Minister to the Holkar Darbar, was a considerate one which vouchsafed a margin of profits to the cultivators such as could make them contented and happy, and contentment of the cultivators of the soil is a great asset for the well-being of the State and leads ultimately to a much more prosperous future As a concrete example of the nature of the policy adopted I quote below the results of crop experiments carried out in fields of average quality in district Nimar which has given a far higher enhancement in land revenue than any other district of the State

	Pargana Khargone	Pargana Segaon
	Mds Srs	Md Srs
Yield of cotton per acre	4 1	4 [illegible]
Yield of Juar per acre	4 25	8 0
Average "	4 20	6 13½

The year of experiment was a lean one and the above averages may be considered as the minimum These yields give a net income of Rs 20 4-0 and Rs 10-8-0 per acre for cotton and Juar respectively Compared with these the highest and the lowest standard rates per acre in the two Parganas named above are —

	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate
	Rs a p	Rs a p
Pargana Khargone	4 0 0	0 [illegible] 0
Pargana Segaon	3 4 0	0 6 0

The standard rates are on a sliding scale and, as will be seen from the above figures, leave a very full margin for the cultivators

The profits of the cultivators have increased in more than one way since the last settlement *First*—By rise in the prices of agricultural produce, and *Secondly*—By extension in the cultivation of better paying crops such as wheat and cotton In respect of the more important crops *viz.*, cotton, Juar, Bajra, wheat, gram and maize, both combined, give an increase of about 133% in the gross profits of the cultivators In view of this a higher increase in the standard rates would be justified but for reasons given above the rates have been kept low and, as will appear from the foregoing tables, were further lowered in actual assessment in a number of cases

71 At last settlement three sets of rates were used or fixed for the assessment of land revenue—one for the cultivated part of the holding called "Asli"—one for the uncultivated part called "Siwai" and the third, called "Nawin abadi" or new cultivation rates, for the land which came into the tenants' occupation after the settlement The rates in the first set were full Those in the second were concession rates and the rates of the the third set were about 25% less than those of the first The total revenue fixed at last settlement amounted to Rs 37,13,659 as per detail below —

	Rs
On cultivated irrigable	5,69,956
Ditto dry	29,32,564
Total cultivated	35,02,520
On Uncultivated	2,11,139
Total	37,13,659

This amount of revenue went on swelling from year to year as more and more land was taken up at new cultivation rates until it reached the figure of Rs 51,97,425 in the year of revision thus giving an increase of Rs 14,83,766 or about 40% which accrued during the term of the last settlement This item, being 3/4ths of that which the full cultivation rates would give, is short by about Rs 3,71,000 and to an enhancement

to this extent the State was entitled as a matter of course, so that out of the total enhancement of Rs 5,92,345 roughly Rs 2,21,345 only are due to a rise in the rates In other words out of the total enhancement of 11 4% the rates are virtually responsible for 4 3% only

Assessment of Land Revenue

75. Assessment is a process for calculating the rental value of a village with a view to ascertain and fix the amount of revenue payable to the sovereign power for the use of land It is the right of a sovereign, recognised from times immemorial, to share in the profits derived from land by its occupants and it is that share which it is the primary object of the settlement operations to determine Assessment means the fixation of that share and is one of the most important and difficult items of the settlement operations It is most important because it affects the pockets of the ryots as well as the coffers of the State. It is most difficult because it involves the consideration of many matters and a slight indiscretion may be attended with serious results to either party

The Sovereign's share in the produce of land, as mentioned in Hindu Shastras, is 1/6th of the gross yield but in the present stage of evolution of the country this proportion is, perhaps, a bit too high and cannot be strictly adhered to in Holkar State where land revenue is paid directly by the cultivators

76 The first stage in assessment after formation of circles and the selection of standard rates is to find out the rental-value of the villages Taking the standard value (value arrived at by the application of circle standard rates) as the nucleus the considerations which weigh with the assessing officer are, broadly speaking, these :—

(*a*) whether the village comes up to the circle standard or not ? If not, to what extent is it above or below it ?

(*b*) the character and capacity of the soils ,

(*c*) the caste, character and economic condition of the tenantry ,

(*d*) the state of collections of the existing revenue demand and causes of outstanding arrears, if any ,

(*e*) the development or otherwise since the last settlement ,

(*f*) the character of the crops produced ,

(*g*) the distance from the market ,

(*h*) the means of communication ,

(*i*) the paying capacity of the cultivators ,

(*j*) any special advantage or disadvantage ,

(*k*) avoidance of sudden and excessive enhancement

These points formed the subject of inquiry by assessing officers in their village to village inspections and the standard rates had to be varied, where necessary, to admit of an assessment fair to both parties A table is given in paragraph 73 to show the extent of variation of circle standard rates and it will appear from it that full consideration was given to the circumstances affecting the village in any way whatsoever.

77. The result of assessment is contained in the following table :—

| | | |

Pargana.	Attested expiring demand.	Revenue as now assessed	Increase or decrease.	
			Amount	Percentage
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sawer	3,24,414	3,53,712	+29,298	+9 03
Petlawad	27,579	29,185	+1,606	+5 82
Mahidpur ..	4,59,460	4,87,919	+28,459	+6 19
Tarana	4,35,532	4,57,292	+21,760	+5·00
Sundersi	25,641	26,611	+970	+3 78
Alampur	66,457	67,353	+896	+1 35
Khargone	1,87,601	2,44,163	+56,562	+30 15
Bhikangaon	2,03,626	2,55,302	+51,676	+25 38
Segaon	1,11,055	1,45,084	+34,029	+30 64
Sendhwa	67,699	87,112	+19,413	+28 68
Nisarpur	1,15,024	1,47,276	+31,352	+27 05
Barwaha	1,67,431	2,13,729	+46,798	+27 65
Maheshwar	1,69,540	2,03,129	+39,589	+24 21
Kasrawad	1,88,374	2,34,851	+46,477	+24 67
Khategaon	2,44,595	2,73,510	+28 915	+11 82
Kannod	1,33,781	1,44,732	+10,951	+8 19
Kantaphor	1,34,935	1,46,895	+11,960	+8 86
Garoth	2,53,224	2,68,729	+15 505	+6 12
Rampura . .	93,434	98,893	+5 459	+5 84
Bhanpura	94,585	91,830	—2,755	—2 91
Jirapur .	2,35,004	2,46,887	+11,883	+4 84
Mannsa .	2,37,375	2,51,739	+14,364	+6 05
Sunel . ..	1,57,683	1,62,312	+4,629	+2 94
Nandwai .	13,336	12,884	—452	—3 39
Total	51,97,425	57,89,770	+5,92,345	+11 40

It will be found that assessment was not simply automatic and that enhancment in revenue was not the only aim Relief has been given where necessary and the revenue demand of parganas Bhanpura and Nandwai has been actually reduced The following synopsis will give a clear idea

Number of parganas and villages in which revenue has been reduced	Number of parganas and villages in which the enhancement is						
	Below 3%	From 3 to 6%	From 7 to 10%	From 10 to 20%	From 20 to 25%	Above 25%	Total
Parganas 2	3	4	9	1	2	6	27
Villages 303 ..	254	467	594	708	257	964	3,647

Note —Revenue of 7 villages has not been altered and 7 villages have no assessable area

Exactly two-thirds of the total number of parganas are such in which the revenue has either been reduced or where the enhancement is 10%.

79 Before actual assessment rent-rate reports were prepared and submitted to His Highness's Government The amounts of revenue based on standard rates and sanctioned provisionally as per those reports are compared below with those assessed

Pargana	Revenue according to standard rates	Revenue as now assessed	Increase+ or decrease—
	Rs	Rs	
Indore	3,62,60[illegible]	3,62,134	—47[illegible]
Mhow	2,07,83[illegible]	2,08,[illegible]3	+560
Depalpur	5,73,759	5,68,614	—5,145
Sawer	3,52,585	3,5[illegible],712	+1,127
Petlawad	29,14[illegible]	29,185	+40
Mahidpur	4,88,031	4,87,[illegible]19	—112
Tarana	4,57,339	4,57,292	—47
Sundersi	26,622	2[illegible],611	—11
Alampur	[illegible],3[illegible]0	67,[illegible]	+2
Bhargon	2,50,000	2,44,16[illegible]	—5,837
Bhikangaon	2,49,919	2,[illegible]92	+7,383
Segaon	1,50,[illegible]2	1,45,084	—4,[illegible]44
Sendhwa	88,276	87,112	—1,164
Nizarpur	1,47,8[illegible]6	1,47,276	—529
Barwaha	2,17,247	2,13,72[illegible]	—[illegible],518
Maheshwar	2,09,646	2,03,129	—6,517
Kasrawad	2,[illegible]	2,34,851	—[illegible]32
Khatgaon	2,74,[illegible]2[illegible]	2,73,510	—516
Kannod	1,44,71[illegible]	1,44,732	—5
Kantaphor	1,46,90[illegible]	1,46,8[illegible]	—10
Garoth	2,69,157	2,68,72[illegible]	—456
Rampura	[illegible]9,53[illegible]	98,8[illegible]	—642
Bhanpura	90,491	91,8[illegible]	+1[illegible]
Jirapur	2,46,4[illegible]	2,46,[illegible]7	—110
Manasa	2,[illegible]4,0[illegible]1	2,[illegible]1,[illegible]9	—2,352
Sunel	1,6[illegible],072	1,62,312	—[illegible]
Nandwa	12,800	12,884	—54
Total	[illegible]18,[illegible]29	[illegible]7,8[illegible]7[illegible]	—29,15[illegible]

The revenue as finally assessed and sanctioned fell short of the provisional amount by Rs 29,150 In 7 parganas out of 27 it was increased and in the remaining 20 decreased These departures, substantial in several cases, carry their own significance in as much as they prove the absence of any fixed object and the open mind of the assessing officers

80 The revenue as now assessed gives an all round incidence of Rs 2-1-0 per acre of occupied area and of Rs 2-14-1 per acre of cultivated area The incidences are compared districtwise in the following table —

District	Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivated area			Incidence of revenue per acre of occupied area		
	As at last settlement	As per expiring demand	As per proposed demand	As at last settlement	As per expiring demand	As per proposed demand
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Indore	3 6 9	3 8 8	3 12 8	2 9 0	2 9 5	2 12 10
Mahidpur	3 1 1	3 10 1	3 12 10	2 7 0	2 5 5	2 7 6
Nemawar	2 2 3	2 13 7	3 1 11	1 9 5	1 9 9	1 12 4
Nimar	1 8 6	1 7 6	1 13 1	1 2 7	1 1 7	1 6 8
Rampura Bhanpura	3 7 4	3 9 1	3 8 10	2 13 0	2 8 8	2 10 7
Average for the State	2 6 9	2 10 1	2 14 1	1 13 7	1 13 7	2 1 0

The incidence of last settlement per cultivated acre is lower than that which the expiring demand gives, the reason being that at the last settlement Siwai or uncultivated area was assessed at nominal rates on certain conditions Those conditions having disappeared full cultivation rates were imposed on that area before the present settlement operations were started The all-round incidence is the highest in district Indore owing to preponderance of the best soil. While Nimar district gives the highest enhancement in revenue the all-round incidence in it is the lowest as in respect of soils it is the poorest of the lot The incidence per cultivated acre also is the lowest in that district

81 An analysis of the incidences of the present assessment is given below —

District	On irrigible area	On dry cultivated area	On uncultivated area	All round
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Indore ...	10 12 10	2 13 11	1 14 0	3 12 10
Mahidpur	11 5 0	2 8 8	1 13 11	2 7 6
Nimar	8 0 0	1 6 7	0 13 1	1 6 8
Nemawar	6 7 6	2 1 5	1 5 0	1 12 4
Rampura-Bhanpura	10 0 6	2 6 5	1 11 2	2 10 7
Average for the State	9 9 0	2 1 1	1 6 7	2 1 0

The irrigation rates having been generally reduced for reasons given in another place the all over incidence per acre of irrigable area is 11 8 per cent below that of last settlement The incidence in Malwa which ranges from Rs 10-0-6 to Rs 11-5 0 per acre is higher than that below the plateau This is natural as irrigation is much more important in the former than in the latter The wet incidence is about 4½ times as much as the dry one and the difference between the two is quite justified by the circumstances Excepting a small area of poppy and other sundry crops, such as sugarcane, wheat is the only other wet crop grown in the State and it grows well the soil being very suited for it especially in Malwa.

82. The incidence on Siwai or uncultivated area is 32% less than that on dry cultivated. The reductions allowed in the rates for assessing the uncultivated area are given parganawise in the following table —

Pargana.	Reduction on	
	New Fallow	Old Fallow
[illegible]	Nil	12½%
[illegible]	12½%	12½%
[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nil	12½%
[illegible]	Nil	12½%
[illegible]	Nil	12½%
[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nil	12½%
[illegible]	[illegible]—Nil	12½%
	[illegible]—Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nil	12½%
[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]—Nil	[illegible]
	[illegible]—Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

As compared with the scale given above, the highest being [illegible] per cent and that in a few places only, the all-round incidence on uncultivated area is much below that on dry cultivated land. This is due to the fact that the proportion of inferior soils is higher in the former than in the latter. The uncultivated area is very large and contributes about Rs. 11,63,000 to the land revenue of the State. Whatever use the tenant may make of the land in his possession he may justly be held liable to pay its rent at the market rate. The market rate is that charged on the cultivated area but

a lower rate has actually been levied The Government of His Highness the Maharaja were generous enough to accept unhesitatingly the proposals made by me in this direction By doing so the State has gladly foregone a legitimate income of about Rs 2½ lacs per annum but that temporary loss has been amply compensated by the gratitude of the ryots which it has earned by this decision However, the fact remains, as has been explained at length in another chapter, that the burden of assessment falls almost entirely on the cultivated area

An all round incidence of Rs 2-1-0 per acre for a country where the soils are preponderatingly fertile and where cotton and wheat grow in abundance is any thing but high Considering, however, that 30 per cent of the occupied area is uncultivated that incidence is not too low either

The accompanying map shows the incidences of assessed revenue per acre of occupied area

The highest incidence is in parganas Depalpur and Alampur and the lowest in parganas Segaon and Sendhwa On the whole the plateau gives a higher incidence than the country below it and this result is fully justified by the quality of soils

83 One supreme test of the fairness of the assessment is how it is received by the ryots In the case of Holkar State this test has given a very happy result as out of 2,08,711 holdings of which pattas were distributed to tenants the assessment of only 966 was objected to The percentage of objections to assessment in Holkar State was 0 46 only while in Rewa State, the settlement of which has just been concluded, the number of such objections was as high as 63,616

Another test is the proportion which the assessment takes to the gross produce An attempt has been made in paragraph 62 to frame an estimate of the produce and the share of the State in it as brought out by the assessment made is about one-eleventh Thus in fixing its revenue demand the State has not insisted on the Shastric proportion but has yielded to the new order of things

84 A sudden and excessive enhancement in revenue, although justifiable on valid grounds, naturally breeds discontent and is, therefore, hardly conducive to prosperity Keeping this principle in view a good many villages had to be treated still more leniently in order to help them from being too hard pressed and the number of such villages was not less than 400 To attain this object the standard rates had to be reduced more than 25%, the fixed limit, in a number of cases a list of which is given in Appendix No XV That list also contains those villages in which the rates had to be raised beyond that limit in order to bring them upto the mark but the number of such villages is comparatively very small All such cases required special sanction and the Government of His Highness accorded it

85 Though situated within occupied and cultivated parts of parganas and though quite removed from the range of forest proper 920 villages suffer in various ways from forest demarcation lines which unnecessarily run through or near them Such villages also needed consideration and the rates had to be reduced on that account also

86 The second stage in assessment is the distribution of the revenue, fixed as above, over the tenants' holdings This was a tedious process in Holkar State as it was but fair to the tenant to apprise him of all the necessary details of assessment in order to enable him to represent his case if any mistake had creeped into his patta or if the land revenue assessed on him had been incorrectly calculated or, in his opinion, was unduly high In the course of distribution the revenue was further moderated by being made progressive in the following cases —

(1) If the rise in the revenue of a holding was more than 25% of the expiring rental it was made so progressive that the enhancement in any year did not exceed 25% of the expiring revenue or of the increase, whichever was the greater, provided that when the total revenue of a holding including the enhancement did not exceed Rs 5 no progression was allowed, provided further that the final revenue was in any case to be reached in the fourth year

(2) In case of improvements made in irrigation sources, *viz*, wells and orhis, the revenue of the holding concerned has been so regulated as to admit of the concessions promised in Council Resolution No 217 passed on 31st March, 1909

Effect was duly given in assessment to concessions enjoyed by certain classes of tenants They are —

(1) Moghias, a criminal tribe, have been assessed at rates less by 2 annas in the rupee than the ordinary rates

(2) Kamram tenants that is those who hold land at favoured rates

(3) Foreigners in Rampura-Bhanpura district who have been given waste lands at concession rates

(4) Bhils in pargana Petlawad

87 The fiscal results of the assessment are given in the accompanying statement —

	Pargana	Revenue demand realizable in the			Full Revenue	Remarks
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year		
1	Indore	3,57,[illegible]27	3,60,214	3,61,101	3,62 261	
2	Mhow	2,0[illegible],722	2,07,400	[illegible],08,058	2,08,[illegible]62	
3	Depalpur	[illegible],66,128	5,68 27[illegible]	5,68 633	[illegible] 68,647	
4	Sawer	3,51,789	[illegible],[illegible]3,260	3,53,668	3,[illegible]3,770	
5	Petlawad	28,108	28,822	28,[illegible]	29,277	
	District Indore	1[illegible],09,674	1[illegible],17,975	15,20,452	1[illegible],22 717*	*Includes Rs 3,367 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 67[illegible] since remitted on objections to assessment
6	Mahidpur	4,80,806	4,85,337	4,86,4[illegible]	4,88,031	
7	Tarana	4,[illegible]3,62[illegible]	4,[illegible],801	4,56,3[illegible]	4,[illegible]7,339	
8	Sundersi	26 214	26,481	26 566	2[illegible] [illegible]22	
9	Alampur	66,977	67,227	67 [illegible]11	67,350	
	District Mahidpur	10,[illegible]7 622	10 34,816	10,36,[illegible]	10,39,312*	*Includes Rs 3 226 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 167 since remitted on objection to assessment
10	Khargone	2,22 810	2,31 961	2,39 696	2,44,238	
11	Bhikangaon	2,41,131	2 [illegible]1,883	2 [illegible]3,949	2,5[illegible],319	
12	Segaon	1,30,581	1 39,101	1,41,6[illegible]4	1,4[illegible] 117	
13	Sendhwa	78,08[illegible]	83 321	85,707	87,109	
14	Nisarpur	1,3[illegible],758	1 43,118	1 4[illegible] 437	1 47 299	
15	Barwaha	1 97,[illegible]6	2,07,8[illegible]5	2 11,[illegible]33	2 13 881	
16	Maheshwar	1,90 167	1 98,325	2 01,[illegible]	2,03 347	
17	Kasrawad	2,1[illegible],360	2,28,[illegible]12	2 31 798	2,34,8[illegible]1	
	District Nimar	14,15,438	14,87,106	1[illegible],10,829	15,31 164*	*Includes Rs 9,154 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 518 since remitted on objections to assessment
18	Khategaon	2,69,484	2,72,761	2,73,59[illegible]	2 74,026	
19	Kantaphor	1 44,692	1,46,232	1,46,640	1,46,90[illegible]	
20	Kannod	1 42,2[illegible]7	1 43 743	1 44 867	1 44,740	
	District Nemawar	5,56,433	5 62,786	5 61,611	5,6[illegible],671*	*Includes Rs 279 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 534 since remitted on objections to assessment

Pargana	Revenue demand realizable in the			Full revenue	Remarks
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year		
21 Garoth	2,61,100	2,64,787	2,66,178	2,68,752	
22 Rampura	96,850	98,096	98,468	98,908	
23 Bhanpura	90,600	91,105	91,544	91,832	
24 Jirapur	2,42,163	2,44,081	2,44,742	2,46,790	
25 Manasa	2,42,011	2,41,338	2,48,084	2,51,785	
26 Sanel	1,59,982	1,60,715	1,61,214	1,62,317	
27 Nandwai	12,731	12,813	12,858	12,881	
District Rampura—Bhanpura	11,07,475	11,17,951	11,23,088	11,32,847*	*Includes Rs 9,861 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 73 since remitted on objections to assessment
Total	56,14,642	57,20,618	57,55,915	57,91,741*	*Includes Rs 21,887 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 1,971 since remitted on objections to assessment

Collections of Land Revenue demand

88 Being entirely dependent on rainfall the history of Holkar State is naturally a chequered one Appendix No XVI, which embodies the amounts of collections and arrears of the revenue demand for 10 years preceding the year of revision, (earlier figures could not be obtained) gives some idea of the set-backs which the State received during the decade Collections in the first three years of the decade were full as showing that the State had recovered from the effects of two previous famines, but, as the two succeeding years were bad from the point of view of agriculture as well as of health, collections in those years were below the mark In one year rainfall was much below the normal and in the other influenza had laid the population low Since then, as the following statement giving percentages of collections shows, collections never reached the former level and a sum of Rs 23,60,465 is reported as being in arrears till December 1928 These arrears include, I believe, many items which ought to have been written off long ago as also such items payment of which has been withheld or stopped pending decision of certain matters This leaves still a large amount of outstanding arrears most of which, as far as I am aware, is realizable In Holkar State the machinery of collections is rather elastic and a large part of the arrears can be attributed to that cause Collections are, therefore, a poor indication of the real state of affairs Full consideration was, however, paid in assessment to this item Arrears have gone on accumulating from the time of the last settlement and it is time they were settled once for all is it is desirable that the tenants should now begin with a clean slate

Kists or Instalments for payment of Land Revenue demand

89 Much depends on when and how much you realize from the tenant If payment of the revenue is demanded from him before he is in a position to make it or if he is required to pay in excess of what he can spare without causing hardship to himself he is driven to the money-lender and consequently gets into trouble After careful inquiries Mr H J Hoare had fixed the following dates —

	For Kharif Kist	For Rabi Kist
Malwa districts	15th February	20th May
Nimar and Nemawar districts and Alampur pargana	20th January	1st May

In Malwa owing to cooler climate crops take a little longer time to ripen than in other parts of the State—hence later dates were fixed for it These dates having been found to be suitable have been maintained Mr Hoare had also fixed the proportion of the revenue to be realized with each Kist This proportion varied with the amount of Rabi and Kharif crops then sown in each village Conditions have changed since then and it became necessary to alter the proportions Accordingly crop statements were examined personally by me and the proportions for Rabi and Kharif payments have been so re-adjusted as to be in harmony with the present arrangement of crops The proportions so revised, while causing the least inconvenience to the tenants, will enable, in a normal year, the revenue demand to be realized easily and in good time

The general scale followed in fixing the proportion of revenue payable at each Kist is as follows —

Kharif crop in annas	Kharif Kist in annas	Rabi Kist in annas
14 and over	12 As	4 As
12 to 14	10 „	6 „
10 to 12	8 „	8 „
4 to 8	4 „	12 „
2 to 4	2 „	14 „

As compared with the anna value of crops payment for Kharif has been put at a lower level for two reasons, *viz* ,

(1) Kharif crops except cotton are less paying than Rabi crops in general , and

(2) to enable the tenant to take time for disposing of a part of his produce to a possible better advantage

Term of Settlement

90 The term of the expiring settlement was 20 years It is the right and also the duty of a sovereign to overhaul the contracts made with the ryots as often as may be necessary in the interest of either party but a stage has now reached in evolution when frequent settlements have come to be looked upon with disfavour Having had experience of eight settlements I am in a position to say, that, whatever the advantages of a settlement may be to the State and the ryots, settlement operations greatly disturb the equilibrium of the tenants In the United Provinces the term has just been extended from 30 to 40

years But Holkar State is hardly so developed yet as that province is and His Highness's Government have accepted my recommendation to fix the term of the present settlement at 30 years except in respect of district Nemawar which at present being in a state of under-development has been settled for 20 years only

91 The present settlement takes effect from the Rabi Kist of 1927 (MAY 1927) in districts Nimar and Nemawar and in the rest of the State from the Kharif Kist of 1928 (February 1928) Owing to causes, which will be explained later on, settlement of land revenue demand of the State was delayed making it necessary to carry on the operations at a high pressure This is the reason why the whole State is now compressed into two dates only As this is likely to give trouble at next settlement I propose the following roster for the consideration of His Highess's Government

Pargana	Date from which the present Settlement takes effect	Date on which the term of the present Settlement expires	Date on which the present Settlement should terminate	Date on which Settlement operations should be started
Khategaon	May, 1927	May, 1947	May, 1947	October, 1945
Kannod	Ditto	Ditto		
Kantaphor ..	Ditto	Ditto		
Khargone	Ditto	May, 1957	May, 1957	October, 1955
Bhikangaon	Ditto	Ditto		
Barwaha	Ditto	Ditto ..		
Maheshwar	Ditto ...	Ditto		
Kasrawad	Ditto	Ditto		
Segaon	Ditto	Ditto		
Nisarpur	Ditto	Ditto		
Sendhwa	Ditto	Ditto		
Indore	February, 1928	February, 1958	May, 1958	October, 1956
Mhow ..	Ditto	Ditto ..		
Depalpur ..	Ditto	Ditto		
Sawer	Ditto	Ditto		
Ketlawad	Ditto ...	Ditto		
Malhargarh ...	Ditto	Ditto	May, 1959	October, 1957
Tarana	Ditto	Ditto		
Sondersi	Ditto	Ditto		
Alampur	Ditto	Ditto		
Rampura	Ditto	Ditto	May, 1960	October, 1958
Bhanpura	Ditto	Ditto		
Garoth	Ditto	Ditto ..		
Sunel	Ditto	Ditto		
Jiraput ..	Ditto	Ditto		
Manasa ...	Ditto ..	Ditto		
Nandwai	Ditto	Ditto		

92 At last settlement a separate set of rates was fixed for new cultivation, *i e*, for land acquired after the settlement Such land was only roughly soil-classed then and had to be classified in detail in the present settlement People having now become fully acquainted with the methods of soil classification the Government of His Highness have accepted my proposal which requires full and detailed classification at the very outset This has obviated the necessity of framing a separate set of rates and the rates at which the village uncultivated occupied land has now been assessed will, I hope, be employed for land to be acquired hereafter except in district Rampura-Bhanpura where plenty of waste land is still available and which needs more concession

New cultivation rates

93 To give a concise but clear idea of the whole case it may be put in a nutshell thus —

A Retrospect

Since the last settlement the State has made considerable improvement in all directions that is to say

Population has increased by . .	29 14%
Agricultural stock has increased by ..	29 71%
Occupied area has increased by . . .	39 85%
Cultivated area has increased by ..	28 46%

Against these an enhancement of 11 40% has been made in the expiring land revenue demand of the State It is true that since the last settlement the revenue demand has risen considerably—by 55 90%—but the addition made to it during the term of the settlement was for new cultivation and Siwai only and that at 3/4ths of the full rates After making up that deficiency the enhancement on the score of rise in prices and other grounds amounts to 4 e% only The assessment as now made while bringing an additional annual income of about Rs 6 Lacs to the State has been received by the cultivators with the least murmur In four out of five districts the term of the present settlement has been fixed at 30 years instead of 20 This will enable the districts to flourish on undisturbed for a sufficiently long time The uncultivated area possessed by the tenants has not been interfered with and has been assessed at easy rates with this additional concession that in case any part of it is brought under cultivation the revenue as now fixed on it shall not be raised during the term of the settlement This is likely to encourage extension of cultivation

The irrigation rates have been reduced and the land which may be newly irrigated will continue to pay dry rates till the next settlement Thus irrigation which was systematically being neglected has now a chance of revival and probably of expansion also

The State abounds in rich and fertile soils, the tenants are contented, happy and loyal, and the climate is healthy I have, therefore, no doubt that the revenue demand as now fixed and which on a liberal calculation does not give to the State more than 1/11ths of the total yield from agricultural land can be paid without any difficulty whatsoever

CHAPTER IV

History of Settlement Operations,

Administration

94 The last regular Settlement of the State was made in the years 1904 to 1907 by the late Mr H J Hoare, I C S It was the first regular settlement of the State The term of that settlement expired on the following dates, *viz*,

Parganas Khargone and Bhikangaon	30th June, 1925
The rest of Nimar district The whole of Nemawar district	30th June, 1926
The rest of the State	30th June, 1927

Settlement operations were started in 1923 with Rao Bahadur V K Mulye as Settlement Commissioner He began with a traverse survey of district Nemawar but before that work could be brought to a successful termination he resigned in 1924 The work done so far was adjudged to be unacceptable and was shelved without any further action being taken A sum of about Rs 42,000 was incurred by the State on these operations

95 Mr Mulye was succeeded by Mr K G Reshimwale, now Revenue Minister in His Highness's Government Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, a retired Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, who had settled a district in that province, was then the Revenue Minister and he took a personal interest in the Settlement Department which was under his charge By this time the Ruler had reconsidered the situation and with the advice of the then Prime Minister, the late Mr D M Narsingh Rao, had laid down the following principles for future work

(1) Re survey was not required, that done at last settlement being accepted as correct

(2) The existing maps to be brought up-to date by correction where necessary

(3) Soil classification of cultivated land done at last settlement to be accepted as correct as far as possible

(4) The rest of the holdings area to be soil classed

On these lines Mr Reshimwale commenced work in parganas Khargone, Bhikangaon, Sendhwa and Khategaon in the first instance and subsequently took up parganas Maheshwar and Kasrawad also But he too could not stay long and had to give up the job in March 1925 His Highness was then pleased to appoint me to the office and I took over charge about the middle of April 1925 Immediately after my appointment, Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, the Revenue Minister, who in fact was controlling the whole operations, left Indore and I was deprived of his ripe experience and able guidance But the redeeming feature was that His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to evince more interest in the department and considering its importance and the necessity of immediate work the settlement portfolio was taken up by Mr D M Narsingh Rao, the Prime Minister, himself

I began by making a tour in the parganas to inspect the work that was going on and to acquire a first hand knowledge of the country in order to be able to draw up a set of instructions for the guidance of the staff

Unfortunately I found potent defects in the system of work such as could not be remedied without going over the same ground again *e q*, no discrimination was made between the cultivated and uncultivated parts of a field and the record was not prepared according to actual facts

The staff was mostly untrained and there was, in consequence, little unanimity between the methods followed in the different charges In fairness to Mr Reshimwale I must state here that he was hardly to blame for this state of affairs He had practically no powers which are required to control a big and temporary staff All these facts were brought to the notice of the Prime Minister who, though sorry that one more year should be lost, decided that in the circumstances a fresh beginning was absolutely necessary This second failure cost about Rs 1,20,000

96 The term of settlement of two parganas had now expired and there was no alternative but to extend it At the same time it was desired that attempts should be made, as much as possible, to make up for the lost time It is my pleasant duty to state that Mr D. M Narsingh Rao, the Prime Minister, threw himself heart and soul into the work and but for his personal interest and active support it would have been difficult to organize the department on such a large scale He worked hard in the matter of framing of rules for the conduct of settlement operations and held a conference of Subhas and others in which all the preliminary arrangements were discussed and settled and whole-hearted co-operation from the revenue authorities was demanded and enjoined Twenty two inspecting and assistant settlement officers were appointed, most of whom were local men Inspite of my representation field work of the whole State consisting of 27 parganas, 3,561 villages and 6,970 square miles was taken up at one and the same time Field work included map correction, record writing and soil classification Before actual work was begun the entire field staff *viz*, the Assistant Settlement Officers, the Sadar Munsarims, the Munsarims and the Patwaris were given practical training Along with them a certain number of candidates was also trained to serve as a reserve and to act for Patwaris when and where necessary In the first instance the Assistant Settlement Officers, the Sadar Munsarims and the Munsarims were trained by me personally for a period of 15 days and they were then posted to centres selected at 12 convenient places in different parts of the State to train up Patwaris and candidates in survey, map correction, record writing and soil classification They were equipped with detailed written instructions from me and during the training course of 2 months two inspecting officers and myself kept on moving to supervise the training work Certain Subhas and Ameens also helped in supervision as well as in the arrangements for the collection of Patwaris and candidates After completion of the course the Patwaris and candidates were subjected to a regular examination Under the influence of certain mischief-mongers the Patwaris objected to the examination and set up an agitation but the Prime Minister remained firm and the crisis was happily averted I may here mention the names of Mr K B *Tilloo*, my Senior Assistant, and Mr Kesho Someshwar, late Subha of Indore, who were particularly useful in this connection The examination was duly held and was subsequently appreciated by the Patwaris As a result of the examination all incompetent, old and infirm Patwaris were weeded out and made

over to the revenue department for employment as substitute Patwaris for revenue work, His Highness's Government having sanctioned the appointment of such substitutes to the extent of 1/5th of the total number of Patwaris in order that all the Patwaris may be available for field operations By the end of October 1925 the organization was complete and the State was divided into 20 charges each under an Assistant Settlement Officer But work could not be started until December 1st as owing to scanty rainfall the whole staff was required to prepare crop statements

97 Beginning from 1st December 1925 map correction, record writing and soil classification of the whole State were finished by the end of June 1926 *i e*, within 7 months During this period I was constantly supervising the field operations and inspecting for assessment purposes the whole of pargana Khargone consisting of 248 villages I was ably and faithfully assisted in the work of supervision by Messrs K B Tilloo and Kalicharan Singh, Inspecting Officers who also at the same time made assessment inspections of the following Parganas

Mr K B Tilloo —

The whole of Nemawar district	..	362 villages
B Kalicharan Singh —		
Pargana Maheshwar		146 ,,
Do Kasrawad		182 ,,
Do Sendhwa		118 ,,
		446 ,,

Field work gave a lot of trouble and caused no less anxiety, its completion before the advent of rains being absolutely necessary and desirable Most of the Patwaris' maps were in a miserable condition and it was impossible to use them for purposes of correction It was, therefore, decided to use the original survey sheets for that purpose Map correction involved a lot of work as the changes which had taken place within 20 years, *i e*, after the last settlement, and those changes were numerous and large, had either not been shown on the maps or if shown were incorrect The majority of the Patwaris of the State are competent men and it is only the system, a detailed reference to which has been made in another place in this report, which was responsible for such a state of affairs A perusal of the corrected survey sheets will show the magnitude of the work which the field staff had to do

98 Record writing too proved equally tedious and cumbersome The Patwaris had not kept pace with the changes which had taken place and the result was that thousands of holdings were found recorded in the names of persons different from those who actually held them or were entitled to them Sales of land had taken place and possession had already been transferred but neither the Nazrana due to the State had been realized nor the name of the transferee substituted for that of the vendor Partitions had been effected but no steps had been taken to give effect to them in the papers Tenants had absconded and unauthorised persons had taken possession of their holdings but nothing was done to find out the rightful persons Tenants were dead and the names of their heirs had not been ascertained

Cost of operations

103 The cost incurred in the conduct of settlement operations is an item deserving of notice The total cost from beginning to end, including that on British pargana Manpur and the forest villages, amounted to Rs 12,31,353 From this should be deducted Rs 1,61,381 spent before my appointment, a history of which has already been given This leaves Rs 10,75,972 which the present settlement operations have really cost and for which I am responsible The expenditure at last settlement had amounted to Rs 9,34,088 Since then the cost of living has increased considerably A clerk who today can hardly make both ends meet with Rs 25 a month was then satisfied with Rs 15 The Patwaris whose average pay is now more than that in the United Provinces and who, I believe, received no allowance at last settlement grumbled at an extra payment to them of even Rs 4 to 5 p m each Besides printing, paper, stationery and furniture, in fact everything, now require more money than at last settlement Therefore, as a matter of course the cost of the present settlement is short of that of the last settlement by about Rs 1,70,00 But this is hardly a proper comparison The best and convincing comparison would be with present day settlements I have been able to get the necessary information from the Rewa State only where the settlement has cost at least 30 lacs giving Rs 237-8 per square mile As compared with this the Indore settlement has cost much less *i e*, Rs 10,75,972 only or Rs 149 6 per square mile As explained in paragraph 93 the present settlement department was not simply an expending one It also proved to be an income department as it managed to realize such a large sum of money as Rs 5,49,209, a good part of which was probably a dead item If this amount be taken into account the net expenditure on the settlement would be Rs 5,26,763 only or Rs 73 per square mile

Case Work

104 The number of cases instituted in and disposed of by the Department was as high as 89,092

To secure prompt disposal and also to avoid divergent decisions the powers of the Revenue Authorities with regard to the cases affecting the record of-rights were suspended and all cases pending with them were transferred to the Settlement Department

When preparing the record of rights the staff had instructions to prepare a list of the entries requiring inquiry and orders, at the same time noting in pencil in the record the name of the person in possession From these village lists cases were registered on the disposal of which the pencil entries were inked in At the time of attestation also more cases were instituted on applications or on 'Fard Tanaza' Yet another opportunity was given after distribution of pattas to all concerned to file objections to the entries made

Appendix No XVII contains the number of cases and appeals decided by different courts of the Settlement Department

Most of the cases were decided on the spot or at pargana headquarters and the parties were, therefore, subjected to the least trouble and expense The principle which was kept in view in the decision of cases was the fact of possession and the last settlement entries were not interfered with unless the contrary was proved

An idea of the nature and amount of case work done will be gained from the following figures —

Nature of cases	Number of cases
(1) Sales of land ..	14,404
(2) Auction of Paran holdings	7,515
(3) Partitions ...	15,464
(4) Mutation of names	27,901
(5) Boundary disputes	1,103
(6) Disputes as to possession ..	4,563
(7) Objections to assessment	966
(8) Miscellaneous	17,186
Total	89,092

The subject of sales of land has already been dealt with in detail Paran holding is that which has lapsed to the State on account of abscondance of the tenant without making any arrangement whatsoever for its cultivation and for payment of the land revenue for it Such holdings were auctioned to the highest bidders and settled with them Partition was a simple affair The Settlement Department did not concern itself with making actual partitions It gave effect to such cases only in which partitions had already been made by the parties themselves The boundary disputes which the Settlement Department decided related to field boundaries between tenants and tenants Disputes regarding village boundaries were not taken up by the Settlement Department Their number was large and most of them were inter-state disputes requiring time and patience His Highness's Government were pleased to appoint special boundary officers who, I believe, have made a fair progress The objections to assessment were disposed of in accordance with a set of rules drawn up by me and approved by His Highness's Government Local inquiries, where necessary, were made into the subject matter of the objections and in the result a sum of Rs 1,971 was remitted

As far as possible the record-of-rights has been brought up-to date and it is hoped that with a little more vigilance on the part of the Revenue Authorities it will not be allowed to lapse

Inam Inquiry

105 At last settlement an inquiry into specific Muafi or Inam plots, which are numerous, was attempted but it could not be completed Inam inquiry is a part of settlement work but it was not undertaken at first fearing lest the more urgent subjects might be delayed At a later stage, however, the Government of His Highness decided to entrust the enquiry to the Settlement Department The work being a huge and difficult one a set of clear and detailed rules was drafted by me and sanctioned by His Highness's Government to ensure expedition and unanimity of procedure

The total number of Inam cases was, 18,561 of which 13,680 had been disposed of by the end of June 1929 The remainder are expected to be finished by the end of the current year, some special and tried officers are working over them This inquiry, when completed, will remove a long-felt want

Notice of Officers

106 I enclose a list of Inspecting and Assistant Settlement Officers who were employed in the Settlement Department Some of these are still doing Inam inquiry work

	Name of Officer	Period of employment	
		Years	Months
1	Mr K B Tilloo	4	2
2	Babu Kalicharan Singh	3	4
3	Mr S G Dube	4	
4	Mr G T Dhodapkar	4	
5	Lala Babu Lal, B A	3	
6	Pandit Raghunandan Prasad Tewari	3	
7	Munshi Jiwan Lal	2	
8	Mr Fateh Chand Jaini	4	
9	Munshi Moolchand	3	
10	Mr A Babulal	1	
11	Mr Mohammad Asghar	1	2
12	Sardar Ram Singh	1	7
13	Mr V T Shahane	1	9
14	Mr V T Dhavale	1	9
15	Mr G M Borgaonkar	2	10
16	Mr Rajaram Sadashiv	1	
17	Mr Krishnarao Gawade	1	2
18	Mr G R Gokhale	1	9
19	Mr Rupchand	1	7
20	Mr D H Pandit	1	
21	Mr Gokal Prasad	1	
22	Mr Rameshwar Daval	1	
23	Mr Dipchand	about 3 months	
24	Mr V H Kaner	1	10

Mr K B Tilloo, Senior Inspecting Officer, was my right hand man He came with a large experience of revenue work of the State and gave me valuable help in shaping the policy and administration of the Settlement

Department He ran the department after I left Indore and has supplied me promptly with the data which I required for this report.

Babu Kalicharan Singh, Inspecting Officer, has fully maintained the reputation which he had acquired in the British territory as an experienced and energetic officer and he has done a lot of work here He is an officer who can be thoroughly relied upon for good and faithful work

Mr S G Dube is an officer of ability and experience who performed his duties quietly and well

Mr G T Dhodapkar was obtained from the Rewa Settlement He did hard work throughout.

Lala Babulal, B A is a promising young man who with more experience is likely to rise in State service

Pandit Raghunandan Prasad Tewari is a quiet and steady worker

Munshi Jiwan Lal came here from Rewa Settlement and turned out a lot of difficult case work with care and ability

Mr Fateh Chand Jaini was a novice when appointed but he displayed a great capacity for work

Munshi Moolchand is an expert in survey and his field work was excellent

Sardar Ram Singh, though very old, proved very energetic

Mr Mohammad Asghar performed his duties honestly and well

Mr G M Borgaonkar is an honest worker and his work was satisfactory

Mr Rupchand is an experienced and reliable worker

Mr D H Pandit is an intelligent official and his work of map correction was satisfactory

Mr V H Kaney rose from a clerkship to an assistant settlement officership by sheer dint of merit

Mr S D Kaveeshwar, B A is a resourceful official who worked faithfully and creditably as head of the English section

The Ameens named below in order of merit co-operated whole-heartedly with the Settlement Department and they deserve my thanks for the help willingly and cheerfully rendered by them in the conduct of settlement operations

1 Chaube Gowardhan Das
2 Mr K V Kanungo
3 Mr Dayachand Chaudhri
4 Mr Y L Holkar
5 Mr Bijey Singh
6 Mr Maruti Rao Keskar
7 Mr. Masud Ali Khan.
8 Mr K N Ponde.
9 Mir Mahmud Ali

Conclusion

107. I cannot conclude this report without placing on record my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Glancy, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and to Rai Bahadur S M Bapna, Prime Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar Both took a keen interest in my work My shortcomings and difficulties were great and without the unqualified and whole-heart support which they always ungrudgingly extended to me it would have been impossible to carry through such a huge task so easily and quietly in 3 years' time

RAM SARUP,

RAI BAHADUR,

United Provinces Civil Service (Retired),

Settlement Officer, Holkar State

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No I

Rivers of Holkar State, Indore

River	Tributary
1 Anher (Tributary of Tapti) ..	Dudhali
	Kanher
	Tori
	Waghai
2 Chambal	Angred
	Ansar
	Aona-Nala
	Asamati
	Au
	Ramni
	Bandi
	Chandar-Bhaga
	Karam
	Chhapi
	Erda
	Falkui
	Gambhir
	Gangi (Mahidpur)
	Gang (Tarana)
	Garbadi
	Gunjari
	Ider
	Jaijaiwanti
	Kali Sindh greater
	Kali Sindh lesser
	Kanakwati
	Kantuali

APPENDIX No 1—(*continued*)

River	Tributary
	Khan
	Kshipra
	Lakhundar
	Mandakini
	Retam
	Rewa
	Rupa
	Sanari
	Saraswati
	Shiv
	Tillar
	Tilkui
3 Mahi	Vadli
	Vampawati
	Amba
4 Narbada ...	Awar
	Bagdeo
	Bankad
	Banswali
	Bhapka
	Bhenughat
	Borar
	Chand Kesar
	Chonal
	Chundri
	Dalki
	Datonee
	Deb
	Dholi
	Gandharwa
	Goi
	Gonee
	Gunti
	Hatuni
	Hislani
	Jamner
	Jugdan
	Kaledi
	Kanad

APPENDIX No 1—(*concluded*)

River	Tributary
	Kasrawad
	K wati
	Khadki
	Kharadi
	Khar
	Kharkal
	Kholi
	Khuj
	Khular
	Khur
	Kunda
	Lohad
	Malan
	Man
	Mandavadi
	Mahishwari
	Mogri
	Morad
	Nakedi
	Nani
	Ondhai
	Pail
	Pepot
	Pupa
	Puparail
	Sankar
	Satak
	Sundr
	Undr
	g
	Uri
	Ve
	Wadi
	Wa n
[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX NO II.

Local and Foreign Metalled Roads.

Name of Road	Length in the State	Place of starting in the State	Place of termination in the State	Pargana through which passes	REMARKS Showing principal towns situated on or near them
		Indore Division			
Indore-Khurel-Phali Road	Miles 22 3179	Indore	Phali	Indore	Indore, Khurel, Phali
Ajnod-Sawer Road	7 121	Ajnod	Sawer	Sawer	Ajnod and Sawer
Palia-Hatod Road	4 1393	Palia	Hatod	Depalpur	Palia and Hatod
Betma Motibillod Road	4 497	Betma	Motibillod	Mhow	Betma and Motibillod
Bamnia-Petlawad Road	9 1 0	Bamnia Rly station	Petlawad	Petlawad	Bamnia and Petlawad
Chambal-Gautampura Road	3 2640	Chambal Rly station	Gautampura	Depalpur	Chambal and Gautampura
Indore Betma-Ghata-Billod Road	21 2635	Indore	Ghatabillod	Indore	Indore, Betma and Ghata-Billod
Indore-Sawer Road " "	17 0	Indore	Sawer "	Indore and Sawer	Indore, Bhoraa, Siloda and Sawer
Indore-Depalpur Road, including Depalpur village Road	32 3710	Indore	Depalpur	Indore and Depalpur	Indore, Hatod and Depalpur
Nemawar-Dhantalao Road	18 3561	Nemawar	Dhantalao	Nemawar	Nemawar, Khategaon, Kannod and Bijwar
Khategaon-Satwas Road	16 2800	Khategaon	Satwas	Nemawar	Khategaon, Ajnas and Satwas
Satwas-Hatnori Road "	6 miles	Satwas	Hatnori	Nemawar	Satwas, Hatnori (Road under construction)
		Foreign Roads maintained by the State			
Mhow-Nemuch Road with Mhow village Road	5 2081	Mhow village	Moti billod	Mhow	Mhow and Moti-billod
		Foreign Roads not maintained by the State but passing through the State			
Bombay-Agra Road	104 Miles	Indore Dongargaon near Namankheri, Khurampur, Sanawi	Mhow up to Manpur boundary near Gujri, Lengwa, Chalghati		Indore, Mhow, Manpur, Khalghat, Julwania and Sendhwa

APPENDIX No. II—(concluded)

Name of Road	Length in the State	Place of starting in the State	Place of termination in the State	Pargana through which passes	Remarks Showing principal towns situated on or near them
Indore-Khandwa Road	61 miles	Indore, Sanawad near Jared	Kheri Bhanburda	..	Indore, Mhow, Barwaha, Sanawad and Khandwa
Portion of Indore-Nemawar Road from Rashmarh to Dhanala	21 miles	Phalli	Dhantalao		
		OUT STATION DIVISION			
Shamgarh-Chandwasa Road	12 2805	Shamgarh Ry Station	Chandwasa	Garoth	Shamgarh, Mailkhera and Chandwasa
Garoth-Bolia Road	11 2475	Garoth ..	Bolia	Garoth	Garoth Lanti and Bolia
Garoth-Rampura Road	17 1710	Garoth	Rampura	Garoth	Garoth, Khadaeda and Rampura
Garoth-Mailkhera Road	8 1752	Garoth	Mailkhera	Garoth ..	Garoth, Satkhera and Mailkhera
Pipla-Bhanpura Road	14 1800	Pipla Ry Station	Bhanpura	Manasa & Rampura	Pipla Ry Station, Narayangarh, Manasa, Kukreshwar, Rampura and Bhanpura
Bhanpura-Osara Road	8 6[illegible]	Bhanpura	Osara	Bhanpura .	Bhanpura and Osara
Jirapur-Chhapahera Road	9 2178	Jirapur	State boundary	Jirapur	Jirapur and State boundary
Sharwan-Manasa Road	2 2610	Sharwan	Manasa .	Manasa	Sharwan and Manasa
		FOREIGN ROADS MAINTAINED BY THE STATE			
Mhow-Jeemuah Road	1 854	Passing through the State	.	Narayangarh	
Sumrakhera-Tarana-Rupakheri Road including feeder Road to Railway Goodshed and Tarana Pazar Road	18 361	Sumrakhera	Rupakheri	Mahidpur	Sumrakhera, Tarana and Rupakheri
Gogapur-Mahidpur-Ghosala Road	30 9807	Gogapur	Ghosala	Mahidpur ..	Gogapur, Mahidpur and Ghosala
Rupakheri-Ghosala Road ..	5 2212	Rupakheri ..	Chauki	Mahidpur ..	Rupakheri
Tarana-Makhi Road ..	6 727	Starts in mile 45 of Bombay Agra Road	Joins in mile 2nd of Tarana Sumarkheri Road	Mahidpur	This road joins the Tarana-Sumarkheri road into Bombay-Agra Road in mile 45th

Alampur-Ratanpur Road	[illegible]	Alampur	Ratanpur	Alampur ..	Alampur and Ratanpur
Indore Section of Ujjain Agar Road including Ferry approach Road	[illegible]	State boundary	State boundary	Mahidpur	Near Rojwas, Tritor and Nenawad,
Indore Section of Bombay-Agra Road	[illegible]	State boundary	State boundary	Mahidpur .	Pipha and Pat villages are situated near the Road
Sanawad Khargone Road	29 [illegible]	Sanawad	Khargone	Khargone	The State maintains 14 miles of British portion as a contribution work,
Khargone Desgaon Road	37 [illegible]	Khargone	Desgaon to end of State boundary	Ditto	Khargone, Bhikangaon and Desgaon
Khargone-Un Road ..	21 2640	Khargone	Near Sangwi on Bombay-Agra Road	Ditto ...	Khargone, Un, Segaon and Sangwi on Bombay-Agra Road
Gogaon-Ghugriakheri Road	6 1037	Gogaon ..	Ghugriakheri	Ditto	Gogaon, Gughriakheri and Mohammadpur
Thikri-Talwara Road ..	7 2340	Thikri	Talwara ..	Nisarpur	Thikri and Talwara
Kukshi-Chikalda Road including Dhar and Dual portion	10 3266	Kuksh ..	Chikalda	Nisarpur	Kukshi and Chikalda,
Mandleshwar-Khargone Road	26 1300	Mandleshwar	Khargone	Mandleshwar	Mandleshwar, Khasrawad, Selani and Khargone
Barwaha-Maheshwar Road including Maheshwar and Barwaha Town Roads	31 560	Barwaha	Maheshwar	Mandleshwar	Barwaha, Pipha, Mandleshwar and Maheshwar

FOREIGN ROAD MAINTAINED BY THE STATE FROM THE CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED EVERY YEAR FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Sanawad-Khargone Road	13 1800	..			Amba and Beria

APPENDIX No III

Suggestions for new roads

District	Pargana	Proposed road
Indore	1 Depalpur	1 A road connecting *Betma with Depalpur*
Mahidpur	1 Mahidpur	2 A road from *Mahidpur to Jharda*
	2 Tarana	3 A road connecting *Makron with Tarana* and joining the Bombay-Agra Road
Nimar	1 Khargone	4 A road from *Khargone to Bishtan*
	2 Segaon	5 A road from *Brahmangaon to Segaon* Via Khurrampura and Ghegaon
	3 Barwaha	6 A road from *Balwara to Katkut*
	4 Nisarpur	7 A road from *Nisarpur to Tonki*
	5 Sandhwa	8 A road *connecting the Warla tract with the Bombay-Agra road*
Nemawar		9 *Extensions of road from Nemawar to Kolaree, Jiyagaon, Harangaon, Vikrampur and to Kannod and from Kannod to Kantaphor*
Rampura Bhanpura	1 Rampura	10 A pass between mauzas *Kukreshwar* of pargana Manasa and *Suasda*, a large village bordering on the revenue villages of pargana Rampura
	2 Bhanpura	11 A road connecting *Bhanpura with Bhawani Mandi*
		12 A road between *Bhanpura* and *Garoth* Via Lotakhedi and Dudhakhedi
		13 A road from *Sandhara* to be connected with the *Bhanpura Patan road at Ledi* (a feeder road of 2 miles)
	3 Sunel	14 A road from *Sunel to Pachpahar railway station*
		15 A road from *Sunel to Raipur*
		16 A road from *Raipur to Machalpur*
	4 [illegible]	17 A road from *Jirapur to Machalpur and thence to Sojat*
		18 A road from *Jirapur to Dhatroda*
		19 A road from *Jirapur to Gagorni-Khilchipur*

APPENDIX No IV (A).

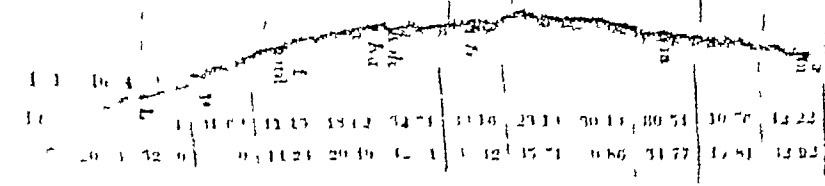
Rainfall by Districts.

Serial number	District	AVERAGE RAINFALL DURING THE YEARS																				
		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Annual average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Indore	21.77	22.88	26.38	37.[illegible]	23.87	29.47	[illegible]	27.[illegible]2	26.[illegible]8	43.7[illegible]	41.45	16.17	41.7[illegible]	31.91	31.26	[illegible]1.17	32.[illegible]1	37.2[illegible]	18.77	27.45	[illegible]0.71
2	Mahidpur	16.33	20.[illegible]	30.12	33.95	28.11	32.96	26.01	2[illegible].92	22.83	46.86	40.89	17.98	[illegible]1.07	24.07	27.17	[illegible]	10.91	12.67	2[illegible].77	[illegible].31	[illegible]2.10
3	Nimar	17.29	[illegible]	21.91	[illegible]0.98	11.19	21.22	36.32	31.31	28.[illegible]1	36.08	32.07	14.81	32.12	24.40	29.43	25.[illegible]	20.81	33.32	20.52	23.2[illegible]	[illegible]5.[illegible]6
4	Nemawar	23.01	28.88	27.99	39.[illegible]	26.82	30.71	40.40	30.02	37.8[illegible]	38.[illegible]1	47.7[illegible]	21.19	12.19	29.96	[illegible]	31.26	45.[illegible]	38.1[illegible]	2[illegible].21	12.26	31.[illegible]2
5	Rampura Bhanpura	2[illegible]	37.29	27.[illegible]	29.[illegible]	21.98	27.90	21.[illegible]	36.78	18.1[illegible]	11.60	[illegible]6.66	19.2[illegible]	32.85	21.77	2[illegible].12	33.[illegible]	42.71	10.97	20.81	15.65	31.[illegible]
	State as a whole	22.17	26.79	27.37	31.27	22.22	29.66	32.77	30.22	26.81	31.0[illegible]	1[illegible].56	17.71	10.72	27.02	29.06	32.76	36.47	38.73	22.22	31.09	31.32

APPENDIX No. IV (B)

Rainfall by parganas

RAINFALL DURING THE YEARS (IN INCHES)



APPENDIX No V

Villages where periodical markets are held

Holkar State Indore

Pargana	Name of village	Day of Market
	Indore District	
Indore	Kampel (Jagir)	Monday
	Gehali	Thursday,
	Hatod	Saturday,
	Indore city	Wednesday
	" "	Sunday
	" Residency	Thursday
	Khudel Khurd	Friday,
	Semalia-Chau	Friday,
Depalpur	Betma	Friday
	Depalpur	Sunday
	Gautampura	Wednesday
	Sigdod	Tuesday
Sawer	Chandrawati Ganj	Sunday
	Sawer	Monday
Mhow	Bargonda	Wednesday,
	Choral	Saturday,
	Harsolpur	Monday
	Simrol	Tuesday
Petlawad	Bamanya	Saturday
	Petlawad	Monday
	Mahidpur District	
Mahidpur	Delchi-Fazura	Tuesday
	Gholia	Wednesday
	Gopalpur	Friday
	Jagoti	Thursday
	Jharda	Saturday
	Khatawad	Friday
	Kanore	Tuesday
	Mahidpur	Sunday
Tarana	Bhuwa Khedi (Jagir)	Sunday
	Dhabla Harda	Wednesday
	Kaitha	Sunday

APPENDIX No V—*(continued)*

Pargana	Name of village	Day of Market
Tarana (*concluded.*)	Kanasha	Tuesday
	Karedi	Friday
	Makron	Saturday
	Nenawad	Friday
	Tarana	Wednesday
Alampur	Alampur	Sturday
	Aswar	Thursday
	Bhitari	Friday
	Salon	Sunday and Thursday
NIMAR DISTRICT,		
Khargone	Barud	Friday
	Bhagla,pur (Inami)	Sunday
	Bishtan	Monday
	Gogawan (Jagir)	Tuesday
	Khargone	Thursday
	Temla (Jagir)	Saturday
	Tip Gaon	Wednesday
Bhikangaon	Banzar	Monday
	Bamnala	Thursday
	Bhikangaon	Tuesday
	Birul	Wednesday
	Chainpur	Thursday
	Dodwa	Sunday
	Guradia (Inami)	Wednesday
	Mithawal	Saturday
	Sakargaon	Wednesday
	Shivna	Friday
Maheshwar	Badwel	Wednesday
	Choli	Friday
	Dhargaon	Thusrday
	Karhi	Sunday
	Maheshwar	Tuesday
	Mandleshwar	Monday
	Piplia Buzurg	Friday
Kasrawad	Balakwada	Wednesday
	Balsamund	Saturday

APPENDIX No V—(*continued*)

Pargana	Name of village	Day of Market
Kasrawad (*concluded*)	Kasrawad	Sunday
	Mardana	Thursday
	Multhan	Friday
	Pipalgone	Monday
Nisarpur	Chikalda	Friday
	Dehari	Monda
	Nisarpur	Monday
	Singana	Thursday
	Sandlai Inami	Wednesday
	Umarban	Saturday
Barwaha	Balwada	Sunday
	Bangarda	Wednesday
	Barwaha	Tuesday
	Dhakalgaon	Sunday
	Kat-Kut	Sunday
Sendhwa	Dhanora	Wednesday
	Balwadi	Thursday
	Malwan	Saturday
	Sendhwa	Sunday
	Warla	Friday
Segaon	Brahmangaon	Sunday
	Dawana	Thursday
	Keli	Wednesday
	Khajuri	Do
	Khurrampura	Monday
	Lonara	Tuesday
	Nagalwadi Buzurg	Thursday
	Ojhar	Saturday
	Un Buzurg	Sunday
NEMAWAR DISTRICT		
Khategaon	Eklera	Sunday
	Ganora	Thursday
	Harangaon	Sunday
	Jiyagaon	Wednesday
	Khategaon	Monday
	Ditto	Thursday
	Nemawar	Saturday

APPENDIX No V—*(concluded)*

Pargana	Name of village	Day of Market
Khategaon —*(concluded)*	Sandalpur	Tuesday
	Vikrampur	Saturday
Kannod	Golpura	Friday
	Kannod	Sunday
Kantaphor	Kantaphor	Friday
	Kharva	Saturday
	Lohanda	Saturday
	Panigaon	Thursday
	Satwas	Thursday
RAMPURA-BHANPURA DISTRICT		
Bhanpura	Sandhara	Friday
Manasa	Antri	Monday
	Kukreshwar	Tuesday
	Manasa	Saturday
	Naraingarh	Tuesday
Jiranur	Badgaon	Saturday
	Bhandawad	Friday
	Gagorni	Sunday
	Gogadpur	Thursday
	Jiranur	Wednesday
	Machalpur	Monday
	Pipalya	Friday
Sunel	Hemda	Wednesday
	Kanwadi	Saturday
	Kothri	Tuesday
	Ralpur	Sunday
	Sunel	Sunday
Garoth	Bolia	Saturday
	Garoth	Wednesday
	Melkheda	Thursday
	Shamgarh	Sunday

APPENDIX NO VI.

Places where periodical fairs are held

Holker State Indore.

Pargana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
District Indore		
Indore	Deo-Gu adia	Magh Badi 13 to 15
Depalpur	Bannadya Jagir	10th of Chaitra
	Betma	1st of Phalgun
	Depalpur	1st of Kartik
	Gautampura	14th of Magh
	Ditto ...	1st of Phalgun
	Ditto	15th of Chaitra
Se	Baghana	Chaitra Badi
	Barlai Jagir)	,, ,,
	Bisa Khedi	,, ,,
	Brahman Piplia	,, Sudi
	Gulawat	,, ,,
	Hindolya ...	,, ,,
	Kadwali Khurd	,, Badi
	Khajuria	,, ,,
	Mangalia Sadak	,, ,,
	Pachola	,, Sudi
	Sined	Kartik Sudi
	Todi	Chaitra Badi
Pet'awad	Bamaniya	Chaitra Sudi 1
	Dchari	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Kadawad	Chaitra Badi 7
	Petlawad	Phalgun Badi 14
District Mahidpur		
Mahidpur	Dhulet	Chaitra Badi 6
	Gaga Kheda	Phalgun Badi 14
	Ghat Pipl'a	Chaitra Badi
	Indokh	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Jagoti	Chaitra Badi
	Jhanda ..	,, ,,
	Kundi Kheda ..	,, ,,
	Makala ..	,, ,,
	Melanya	,, ,, 15

APPENDIX No VI—(*continued*)

Pargana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Mahudpur—*Concluded*	Nal-kheda	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Narana	Chaitra Badi
Tarana	Bhadsimba	Chaitra Badi 5
	Borda-Dhakad	Chaitra Sudi 2
	Karodi	On Tuesday after Rang Panchmi
	Lasundya Bichar	Chaitra Badi 7
	Sumera-Kheda	Chaitra Badi 2
	Tarana	Chaitra 9
Alampur	Alampur	Magh Badi 1
	Bhitari	On last Saturday of Magh
	Gothari	Aghan Sudi 11
	Kadura ..	Day following Janam Ashtmi (In Bhadon)
	Kurthar	Baisakh Sudi 10
DISTRICT NIMAR		
Khargone	Aurangpur (Inami)	Margshir Sudi 1, (continues for a fortnight)
	Barud	, , 2
	Bishtan	1st Sunday of Baisakh Sudi
	Chatalgaon	Chaitra Sudi 14
	Dasnawal	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Janjalya	1st Tuesday of Baisakh Sudi
	Mohammadpur	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Umarkhali	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Balakwada	Baisakh Sudi Poonam
Kasrawad	Kasrawad	In January
	Ditto	Chaitra Badi 1
	Ditto	Magh Sudi
	Mardana	In Baisakh Sudi
	Ditto	Ditto on Thursday
	Multhan	Baisakh Badi Amawas
	Sasanbarad	In Ashwin
	Bhatudpura	Chaitra Sudi 14
Bhikangaon	Guradia (Inami)	Magh Sudi 9
	Kharwa	Kush Sudi 10
	Katanpur	Magh Sudi 10
	Sagur	In Chaitra and Ashwin

APPENDIX No VI—(*continued*)

Pargana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Maheshwar	Choli	
	Maheshwar	
	Pipalya Buzurg	
Barwaha	Sanawad	Between November and December
Segaon	Dawana	Ashwin Lunar 15
	Khajuri ...	" " "
	Khurrampura	Ashwin 15
	Nagalwadi Buzurg	2nd Tuesday of Baisakh
DISTRICT NIMAWAR		
Khategaon	Anila	Chaitra Badi 1
	Bandi	" Sudi 13
	Baruda	Chaitra Badi 10
	Dipgaon	" " "
	Ekdra	" " 1
	Ganora	" " 4
	Haranagaon	" " 1
	Jivagaon	" " 1
	Khal	" Sudi 14
	Kharda	" Badi 4
	Khategaon	" 1
	Kolaree	" " 6
	Kumangaon	Sudi 9
	Manora	" Badi "
	Nemawar	Push Sudi 15
	Turoni	Chaitra Sudi 10
	Sandalpur	Magh Sudi 15
	Vikrampur	Chaitra Sudi 10
Kannod ...	Bahirawad	Chaitra Sudi 4
	Bawadikheda	" Badi 7—8
	Barwai	" 3
	Chandwana	" Sudi 7
	Dabri	" Badi 2
	Jagtha	" " 1
	Kannod	" " 1
	Mana-a	" Sudi 5
	Shergona	" " 13
	Somgaon	" Badi —
	Sukardi	" " "
	Thuria Bada	" " 9-10

APPENDIX No. VI—(*concluded*)

Pargana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Kantaphor	Bedgaon	Chaitra Badi 13-14
	Bheson	,, Sudi 1
	Dokakui	,, Badi 1
	Kothadi	,, ,, 2-3
	Loharda	,, ,, 3-4
	Mehendul	,, Sudi 15
	Panigaon	,, Badi 6-7
	Ratwal	,, ,, 2
	Satwas	,, Sudi 15
DISTRICT RAMPURA-BHANPURA		
Rampura	Jalod	Chaitra Badi 30
	Kheda (Barahji)	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Rampura	Shrawan Badi 30
	Shankodhar	(1) Kartik Sudi 1, (2) Baisakh Sudi 15
Bhanpura	Bhanpura	Phalgun Amawas
	Bhanpura	Shrawan Amawas
	Dudha-Khedi	Ashwin Sudi Naumi
	Jakhaji Near Naoli	Kartik Punam
	Ditto Ditto	Baisakh Punam
Manasa	Antri	Lunar 10th of Push
	Parda	Ashadh Badi 30
	Narayangarh	On one Tuesday in Shrawan
	Mahngarh	Shrawan Badi 15
Jhapur	Jhapur	On the lunar 15th of Baisakh
	Ditto	Lunar 1st to 9th of Baisakh.
Sunel	Sunel	On Ram Naumi in the month of Chaitra Sudi 9th and 15th
	Jirnya	Phalgun Badi 14
Garoth	Garoth	Chaitra Sudi 10
	Satkheda	Aswin Sudi 9
	Chandwasa	Phalgun Badi 14
	Shankodhar	(1) Kartik Sudi 1, (2) Baisakh Sudi 15

APPENDIX NO. VII

Prices of agricultural produce of Indore city market

Year	Prices in seers and chhataks per rupee (1 Seer=80 Tolas or 16 Chhataks)				
	Wheat	Juar	Gram	Maize	Unginned Cotton
	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch
Last Settlement (1907 to 11)	12 0	18 0	11 0	21 0	7 0
1908	7 6	10 0	9 7	10 7	Not available
1909	8 2	15 0	12 2	15 0	Ditto
1910	8 0	18 7	15 8	21 18	Ditto
1911	11 5	20 0	18 7	26 11	7 4
1912	10 7	14 2	14 1	20 0	6 4
Average of 5 years	9 4/5	15 8 1/5	1 11 3/5	18 12 1/5	6 4
1913	10 15	15 0	17 1	20 0	5 8
1914	9 9	1 4	11 5	18 7	6 11
1915	7 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	4 3
1916	8 9	17 2	10 7	20 0	4 4
1917	8 6	15 0	10 15	20 0	3 13
Average of 5 year	8 1 4/5	11 9 1/5	11 15 1/5	18 14 1/5	4 14 1/5
1918	6 11	10 0	8 14	10 14	2 1
1919	6 11	9 9	8 11	11 1	2 14
1920	7 1	11 5	11	16 0	3 12
1921	6 6	8 12	6 9	10 0	2 8
1922	6 10	11 7	8 14	17 2	2 4
Average of 5 year	6 12 2/5	10 3 3/5	7 2 1/5	13 1/5	2 11
1923	6 11	14 2	11 7	18 7	2 8
1924	7 4	11 3	10 1	10 15	3 0
1925	7 3	10 8	10 0	11 7	3 14
1926	6 13	10 15	7 5	11 7	4 6
1927	6 14	10 11	8 12	12 10	Not available
Average of 5 years	6 15 2/5	11 6 3/5	9 4/5	12 15 3/5	3 7 1/4

APPENDIX No VIII.

Numb r and classes of tenants by caste an d parg-na

Serial number	Cast	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Indo r						Par_ana Dej alpur						Pargana Sawer					
1	Rajput	529	365	200	32	8	1,134	129	217	201	114	71	832	329	458	251	60	30	1,131
2	Brahman ...	307	205	112	37	6	757	81	91	116	118	7	513	199	191	120	41	16	567
3	Gu ar							23	71	40	11	6	151						
4	Balai ..	98	149	132	73	38	490	15	73	112	112	167	69	61	219	131	69	29	539
5	Kulmi ...	37	54	14	9		114	3	5	12	7	7	36						
6	Bhilala						..												
7	Sondhwada Rajput ..																		
8	Bhil	4	18	19	13	2	56												
9	Mu alman	107	59	71	38	28	303	47	61	88	69	43	309	75	132	107	33	16	363
10	Bana (Vaishya)	130	39	20	5		194	40	31	29	17	17	134	70	28	10	3	5	116
11	Ahir	53	33	9	5	1	101	23	74	68	25	10	180	9	14	13	4	1	41
12	Khatee	484	273	154	34	16	961	54	148	113	77	54	476	66	396	191	67	11	931
13	Kalota	112	128	100	29	14	383	150	426	713	331	144	1,764	31	129	110	36	15	351
14	Gujrat					..													
15	Banjara ..												...						
16	Pardi	...																	
17	Chamar — ..					..													
18	Dhakar ..		..					38	69	71	16	10	204						
	Jat	13	39	15			67	37	39	38	19	14	147						

APPENDIX No. VIII—(*continued*)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Parsana Indore						Tarsana Dewalpur						Pargana Sawer					
20	Kachhi	21	9	22	6	7	64							2		1	1		6
21	Deswali													18	14	8	4	1	46
22	Mina																		
23	Gaari							13	23	60	24	28	160	43	66	46	13	16	206
24	Dangi																		
25	Malli	4	23	60	20	2	122												
26	Anjana													21	28	2	2	1	57
27	Korku																		
28	Gond																		
29	Sirvi																		
30	Kirar																		
31	Pamliya																		
32	Teli																		
33	Lodhi	11	4	1	2		20												
34	Kumawat	13	4	4	1		12	3	9	10	4	6	32	29	40	26	6	3	103
35	Bharud																		
36	Mahajan																		
37	Kasoti																		
38	Gawali																		
39	Mankar																		
40	Chamar	11	1	3	1	4	42												
41	Maratha	12	9	5	3		29												
42	Nai																		
43	Chavatha																		
44	Others	151	101	118	118	70	1,160	136	813	101	109	127	1,618	16 117	8 120	1 [illegible]	152	1 120	26 974
	Total	2,106	1,801	1,703	1,111	196	1,299	747	1,084	2,201	1,110	1,121	7,110	1,122	2,016	1,[illegible]83	502	298	5,151

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
			Pargana Mhow						Pargana Petlawad						District Indore				
1	Rajput	129	151	120	29	23	453	3	17	6	1	1	28	1,092	1,228	871	236	133	3,560
2	Brahman ...	177	91	58	17	18	361	19	17	12	1	1	50	877	603	418	214	138	2,250
3	Gujar													23	71	40	11	5	150
4	Balai	17	64	92	52	45	270	3	3	9	3		18	194	508	476	336	309	1,823
5	Kalmi	226	139	24	7	2	398	18	25	15	4	4	66	296	223	95	27	13	644
6	Bhilala		...																
7	Sondhwada Rajput																		
8	Bhil	27	66	88	55	54	290	13	373	728	211	56	1,483	166	437	885	279	112	1,879
9	Musalman	68	68	26	24	7	193	4	11	7	8	1	31	301	331	299	163	105	1,199
10	Bania (Vaishya)	79	16	15	7	2	119	13	5	3	2	1	24	32	119	77	34	25	287
11	Ahir	38	19	20	14		91							123	120	110	48	21	422
12	Khatee	188	134	81	13	4	420							962	951	569	191	85	2,788
13	Kalota													296	683	953	396	173	2,501
14	Gujrati																		
15	Banjara																		
16	Barela																		
17	Chamar																		
18	Dhakar													38	69	71	16	10	204
19	Jat	28	23	13	3	1	67							78	100	66	22	15	281
20	Kachhi	16	21	18	1	2	58							40	32	40	8	8	128

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Mhow						Pargana Petlawad						District Indore					
21	Deswali													18	10	8	4	1	46
22	Mina																		
23	Gairi													87	95	112	68	44	366
24	Dangi																		
25	Mali	7	9	4	3	1	24			1			1	34	32	55	21	3	147
26	Anjana							21	19	11	5	1	60	48	47	13	7	2	117
27	Kerku																		
28	Gond																		
29	Sirvi							33	39	22	12	2	108	33	39	22	12	2	108
30	Kirar																		
31	Tamboli																		
32	Teli																		
33	Lodhi																		
34	Kumawat	25	27	34	15	12	113		1	1	1	2	5	36	33	39	18	14	140
35	Bharud	20	46	11			86							93	103	50	11	9	266
36	Moghia																		
37	Knonri																		
38	Gawali																		
39	Mankar																		
40	Dhangar																		
41	Marahata	22	15	17	5	1	60							56	19	20	6	1	102
42	Nai	8	9	12	7		36			--				40	18	20	10		88
43	Kayastha																		
44	Others	411	464	294	158	70	1,397	40	55	57	33	7	192	25	8	5	5	6	49
	Total	1,486	1,761	627	410	212	4,426	292	515	872	281	76	2,063	6,163	7,317	6,681	2,965	1,935	25,791

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial No	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III
		Pargana Mahidpur						Pargana Tarana						Pargana Sunderasi		
1	Rajput	246	618	737	342	117	2,060	453	407	509	143	52	2,074	1	1	16
2	Brahman	103	223	328	158	99	910	226	197	299	86	24	842			13
3	Gujar	18	44	66	21	5	171	209	443	385	177	31	1,241	10	42	47
4	Balai	24	207	344	360	196	1,129	186	406	411	331	123	1 497	5	8	17
5	Kulmi	7	11	10	6		34	185	217	210	40	13	665	7	14	28
6	Bhilala															
7	Sondhwada Rajput	211	480	480	260	98	1,629	40	68	40	7		148			
8	Bhil							1	7	6	1	2	17	2	1	1
9	Musalman	38	56	87	70	26	277	33	30	44	16	7	130	1	1	27
10	Bania (Vaishya)	70	54	46	24	8	202	18	30	11	3	2	64			2
11	Ahir							10	14	8	2		34			
12	Khatee							33	44	41	10	42	200			
13	Kalota															
14	Gujrati															
15	Banjara															
16	Barela															11
17	Chamar	9	84	227	185	182	687									
18	Dhakar							15	67	41	7	1	121	7	12	9
19	Jat							13	30	31	7	2	116	9	3	2
20	Kachhi															5
21	Deswali															
22	Mina															

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial No	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III
		Parganna Mahidpur						Parganna Tarana						Parganna Sunderst		
24	Gairi							18	27	29	14	1	98			
24	Dangi														1	1
25	Mali	24	15	31	11	6	116	7	7	11	2	1	28			
26	Anjana	184	216	230	99	69	797	36	71	67	17	11	207			
27	Korku															
28	Gond															
29	Sirvi															
30	Kirar															
31	Jamb h															
32	Teli															
33	Lodhi														1	1
34	Kumawat	11	11	66	21	11	119	1	13	11	4		32		1	
35	Bharud															
36	Moghia		1		1	2	11	11	85	86	28	11	271			
37	Kaonri															
38	Gawali															
39	Mankar								9	1			9			
40	Dhangar															
41	Marathata															
42	Nai															
43	Kayastha													2	1	1
44	Others	192	171	330	650	310	2,362	325	515	728	316	193	2,103	11	23	15
	Total	1,113	2,662	3,702	2,238	1,111	10,948	1,916	3,186	3,013	1,231	551	9,901	107	116	216

APPENDIX No VIII —(*continued*)

Serial No	Caste	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Sanderai			Pargana Alampur						District Mahidpur					
1	Rajput	18	17	57	6	60	20	6	3	95	708	1,588	1,282	139	189	4,266
2	Brahman	1	1	1	39	191	151	46	15	462	388	610	791	291	139	2,219
3	Gujar	21	3	173							297	521	498	219	13	1,568
4	Balai	23	12	81							215	619	1,028	714	331	2,907
5	Kulmi	5	1	55		2	15	3		20	199	214	263	54	14	744
6	Bhilala															
7	Sondhwada Rajput										251	538	620	267	101	1,777
8	Bhil			4							3	6	7	1	2	21
9	Musalman	10		39	2	5	22	6		35	74	94	178	102	33	481
10	Bania (Vaishya)			2	21	27	23	13	3	87	139	111	92	40	13	395
11	Ahir				12	32	33	5		82	22	46	11	7		116
12	Khatee										33	11	11	40	42	200
13	Kalota															
14	Gujrati															
15	Banjara															
16	Barela															
17	Chamar	8	2	21	7	31	118	51	30	240	16	113	356	247	214	948
18	Dhakar	13	9	19							22	69	50	19	10	170
19	Jat			14	7	11	3			21	9	14	39	7	2	151
20	Kachhi			5	18	95	119	41	12	289	18	93	124	45	12	294
21	Deswali															
22	Mina															

APPENDIX No. VIII—(*continued.*)

Serial No.	Caste.	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Totals.
		Tarsama Sunal ret			Parsama Alampur						District Mahidpur					
26	Gujar										18	27	9	1	1	98
27	Dhaki	3		3								1	1	8		9
28	Mal										3	12	14	11	7	147
29	Anjana										220	118	997	116	13	1,004
30	Kunbi															
31	Ghosi															
32	Sirvi															
33	Kora				87	151	99	10	3	350	67	134	99	30	4	334
34	Tamboli															
35	Teli			6								3	8			6
36	Dalli															
37	Kumawat			4							18	18	77	24	11	182
38	Bhavsar															
39	Mochee										88	88	33	33	33	286
40	Kasera				66	127	114			371	68	127	113	17	6	171
41	Bawali												1			9
42	Mankar															
43	Dhanuk															
44	Marathi															
45	Nai	3		9							3	1	1	1	1	9
46	Kayasthu				1		3			4	1		3			4
47	Others	10	13	104	141	105	48	16	8	1,178	439	1,137	3,119	1,130	561	5,940
	Total	110	60	611	394	1,010	1,388	108	110	3,213	3,561	4,934	9,113	1,116	1,815	4,7 8

APPENDIX No.—VIII—(*continued*)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana			Khatgaon			Pargana			Kannod		
1	Rajput	2[illegible]	23	53	9	21	131	27	76	22	21	23	152
2	Brahman	144	234	229	59	112	778	54	95	69	39	44	301
3	Gujar	90	111	80	19	3[illegible]	368	89	128	68	2	28	316
4	Bahi	1	37	101	18	237	134	7	27	11	68	171	314
5	Kulmi												
6	Bhilala		[illegible]	1	3	6	1[illegible]	1	6	11	1	18	37
7	Soudhwada Rajput												
8	Bhil												
9	Musalman	13	20	27	21	[illegible]	112	63	12[illegible]	30	6[illegible]	68	109
10	Bania (Vaishya)	151	37	2[illegible]	9	3	22[illegible]	126	31	19	10	8	204
11	Ahir	11	69	61	12	10	166	9	7	4	4	3	27
12	Khatee	7	7	12		6	32	1	7	9	1	1	19
13	Kalota	42	179	170	47	78	536	[illegible]	2	1		2	8
14	Gujrati												
15	Banjara	1	7	6	3	22	39		1	2	1	6	10
16	Barela												
17	Chamar	—											
18	Dhakar												
19	Jat	136	131	43	26	14	100	114	176	128	62	53	533
20	Kachhi												
21	Dewali	88	149	102	56	111	506	31	73	107	13	64	321
22	Mina												

APPENDIX No VIII —(*continued*)

Serial No	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Khategaon						Pargana Kannod					
23	Gair												
24	Dan												
25	Mali	23	30	47	20	29	159	9	31	49	37	28	154
26	Anjana												
27	Korku	4	14	40	14	136	227	5	40	47	10	202	352
28	Gond	18	8	71	11	173	339	15	35	58	41	163	312
29	Sirvi												
30	Kirar												"
31	Tambuli												
32	Teli	5	21	17	7	18	66	8	27	8	7	26	76
33	Lodhi												
34	Kumawat												
35	Bharud												"
36	Moghia									"			
37	Kaonr									"			
38	Gawal												
39	Mankar												
40	Dhangar												
41	Marahata							"					
42	Na					"	"						
43	Kavasth									"			
44	Others	171	208	238	75	429	1,119	107	532	244	132	324	1,339
	Total	964	1,368	1,363	474	1,012	5,681	672	1,118	977	660	1,232	4,904

APPENDIX No VIII — (*continued*)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Kantaphor						District Nowsawar					
1	Rajput	18	31	13	4	36	102	70	110	94	37	71	382
2	Brahman	128	111	109	61	67	500	326	470	407	159	223	1,585
3	Gujar	40	73	58	17	19	207	219	445	206	57	92	999
4	Balai	18	13	71	43	161	111	19	107	217	159	372	1,091
5	Kuln												
6	Bhilala	4	16	9	10	27	66	7	27	21	14	51	119
7	Sondhwada Rajput												
8	Bhil												
9	Musalman	44	79	91	63	156	111	120	230	212	117	273	982
10	Bania (Vaishya)	238	83	40	18	18	307	514	161	84	37	29	826
11	Ahir	1				1	2	21	76	68	16	14	195
12	Khatee	1	8	6	1	8	27	12	22	27	2	15	78
13	Kalota					1	1	65	181	171	17	81	515
14	Gujrati												
15	Banjara	17	21	11	28	68	179	18	11	49	32	96	228
16	Barela												
17	Chamar												
18	Dhakar												
19	Jat	161	112	107	13	70	473	113	119	358	131	137	1,108
20	Kachhi												
21	Deswali	169	269	204	70	107	819	291	491	513	169	282	1,646
22	Mina												

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana		Kantaphor				District		Nemawar			
23	Gairi												
24	Dangi												
25	Mali	12	27	29	17	23	108	44	94	125	71	80	417
26	Anjana												
27	Korku	13	27	[illegible]	26	286	411	22	95	165	94	624	990
28	Gond	[illegible]	16	15	6	111	156	38	87	144	88	440	807
29	Sirvi												
30	Kirar												
31	Tamboli												
32	Teli	15	24	21	7	28	95	28	72	44	21	72	237
33	Lodhi												
34	Kumawat												
35	Bharud												
36	Moghia												
37	Kaonri												
38	Gawali												
39	Mankar												
40	Dhangar												
41	Marahata												
42	Nai												
43	Kayastha												
44	Others	132	148	201	96	423	1,008	410	588	686	303	1,173	3,160
	Total	1,021	1,152	1,137	508	1,604	5,422	2,657	3,638	3,477	1,58	4,348	15,707

APPENDIX No VIII —(*continued*)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III
		Pargana Khargone						Pargana Bhikangaon						Pargana Maheshwar						Pargana Kasrawad						Pargana		
1	Rajput	622	512	328	78	5	1,[illegible]	2[illegible]8	237	362	69	4	1,020	31[illegible]	408	267	56	6	1,050	29[illegible]	5[illegible]6	4[illegible]8	70	6	1,42[illegible]	25	40	31
2	Brahman	283	280	422	46	5	8[illegible]6	84	71	81	11		250	141	271	1[illegible]0	18		510	2[illegible]3	2[illegible]6	239	38	7	80[illegible]	164	145	65
3	Gujar	108	175	42	8	3	336	98	187	215	34	1	53[illegible]	230	203	139	17		589	321	433	209	[illegible]1		994			
4	Bilal	34	102	184	121	33	479	12	18	18[illegible]	84	33	362	[illegible]3	77	175	54	6	345	32	96	275	182	20	60[illegible]	7	17	40
5	Kulmi	158	269	123	31	11	592	34	101	60	18	3	216	434	702	324	36	8	1,504	2[illegible]4	318	205	55	5	817	283	313	147
6	Bhilala	146	297	348	71	14	879	56	1[illegible]0	277	74	12	[illegible]69	9	22	28	6	1	66	15	65	170	34		284	410	939	632
7	Sondhwada Rajput												..														..	
8	Bhil	4	29	61	38	18	150	91	283	73[illegible]	521	62	1,682	26	95	283	54	1	459	103	12	31	25	3	174	18	69	80
9	Musalman	90	117	112	45	6	370	22	23	1[illegible]	19	1	110	5	54	69	14		172	76	134	210	39	4	46	35	16	20
10	Bania (Vaishya)	177	41	38	6		262	79	20	23	5		127	141	17	7	3		198	141	48	35	2	2	228	84	8	2
11	Ahir	314	576	3[illegible]2	107	12	1,141	147	292	174	33		646	13	10	13	3	4	43	331	[illegible]3	417	93	10	1,404			
12	Khatee																											
13	Kalota																										..	
14	Gujrati	770	697	283	48	3	1,801	3	13	[illegible]	1		19							111	103	45	3		262			
15	Banjara	42	82	196	110	3[illegible]	46[illegible]	97	269	512	190	35	1,103	9	24	28	2		63	8	37	44	27	1	117			
16	Barela																											
17	Chamar																										.	
18	Dhakar																											
19	Jat																											
20	Kachhi	355	324	210	78	9	976	35	34	16	10		95	9	30	24	5	2	70	4	27	43	10	4	87			

APPENDIX No VIII—*(continued)*

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III
		Pargana Khargone						Pargana Phalangaon						Pargana Maheshwar						Pargana Kasrawad						Pargana		
21	Deswali							8	60	23	1	1	113															
22	Mina																			1					1			
23	Gaira																									1		
24	Dangi																											
25	Mali																											
26	Anjana																											
27	Korku																											
28	Gond																											
29	Shivi																									155	119	59
30	Kirar																											
31	Jamboh	101	113	138	11	1	114							1	1	3			13	8	4	1			16			
32	Teli							18	40	58	13		129															
33	Ludhi																											
34	Kumawat																											
35	Bharud							13	81	1	29	2	206										1					
36	Meghia																											
37	Kachhi																											
38	Gawali							12	60	62	18	2	194															
39	Mankar																											
40	Dhangar																						1			7	22	61
41	Marahata																											
42	Nai							8	20	31	6	2	77	1				1										
43	Kayastha																											1
44	Others	561	709	676	215	61	2,269	112	190	238	91	11	661	301	671	991	71	21	1,607	331	869	411	218	22	2,371	91	121	110
	Total	1,769	1,373	3,273	1,011	218	12,672	1,117	2,232	3,118	1,212	171	8,133	1,700	2,601	2,031	112	52	6,779	3,297	3,661	3,295	857	84	10,004	1,284	1,839	1,250

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial number	Caste	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Nisarpur			Pargana Barwaha						Pargana Sendhwa						Pargana Segaon						District Nimar					
21	Deswali																						58	60	23	1	1	113
22	Mina																											
23	Gairi																											
24	Dangi				13	52	30	6		101													13	52	30	6		101
25	Mali				18	54	53	19	4	118													18	54	53	19	4	118
26	Anjana				..																							
27	Korku																											
28	Gond																											
29	Sirvi	15	6	381	33	100	45	13		260													218	208	101	28	6	644
30	Kirar																											
31	Tamboli										19	2	1			22			..				131	201	146	14	1	498
32	Teli																33	44	17	13	3	138	51	84	103	26	3	267
33	Lodhi				2	9	27	5		43													2	9	27	5	...	43
34	Kumawat				1	3	6			10													1	3	6			10
35	Bharad				13	40	57	23		112							15	33	41	3	7	105	71	163	149	61	9	453
36	Mughia																											
37	Kaonri																											
38	Gawali				13	60	67	8		147													51	120	129	26	2	331
39	Mankar	60	15	16													2	20	70	33	14	139	9	42	131	93	29	307
40	Dhangar				3	11	16	3		33													3	11	16	3		33
41	Marahata				2	21	18	3	1	45													2	21	18	3	1	45
42	Nai																						8	20	34	9	3	73
43	Kayastha																											
44	Others	50	11	383	73	205	457	315	22	1,102	127	237	225	60	33	682	159	738	411	130	43	1,081	1,769	3,413	3,602	1,215	220	10,219
	Total	547	110	5,030	1,013	1,979	2,166	706	46	5,900	1,266	1,843	1,396	346	118	5,099	1,345	2,919	3,855	817	193	8,629	11,081	21,217	19,957	5,866	1,025	62,176

APPENDIX No. VIII—*(continued.)*

Serial No	Caste	Pargana Rampura						Pargana Bhanpura						Pargana Manasa						Pargana Jirapur					
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	Rajput	27	97	36	9		169							231	525	452	136	10	1,354	35	32	57	32	15	171
2	Brahman	71	112	56	21		260	96	65	47	12	3	223	86	217	195	116	14	626	76	57	99	88	33	351
3	Gujar	128	136	66	5	1	328	67	71	89	21	3	251	69	140	129	28	6	372	51	151	276	254	68	803
4	Balai	24	91	169	73	22	379	12	54	121	86	6	209												
5	Kalal	111	156	61	4		365	78	111	31	4		224	86	390	151	76	4	887	25	62	108	43	8	246
6	Bhilala																								
7	Soudhwada Rajput							136	238	187	38	17	616							310	511	629	266	102	1,818
8	Bhil	31	80	133	57	8	312	1	13	33	22	4	73												
9	Musalman	31	70	46	29	1	177	21	37	48	4	7	112	47	80	95	60	2	284	6	18	30	33	10	127
10	Bania (Vaishya)	20	53	71	8	3	188	111	41	12	11		175	139	106	78	23		346	126	33	64	29	17	274
11	Ahir		1	3			4	29	27	12	4		88												
12	Khatri	124	120	71	9	1	325	4					4	103	191	121	13	1	429	3	15	9	3		30
13	Kalota																								
14	Gujrati																								
15	Banjara																								
16	Barela																								
17	Chamar																			5	22	103	226	221	577
18	Dhakar	135	102	55	6	1	299	137	106	49	13		305								4	1	1	1	7
19	Jat	10	20	20	4		54	2	3	3			8												
20	Kachhi	1	19	20	17	1	58							26	66	82	52	3	229	1	13	28	12	7	63
21	Devasi																								
22	Mina	66	188	134	13	1	406	74	144	119	28	6	370	11	121	174	79	9	430	2	3	6	7	4	22

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial No	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Rampura						Pargana Bhanpura						Pargana Manasa						Pargana Jirapur					
23	Gairi													108	192	132	75	6	493	15	51	101	60	24	251
24	Dangi																			97	213	318	200	46	874
25	Mali																			6	27	46	18	14	111
26	Anjana																								
27	Korku																								
28	Gond																								
29	Sirvi																								
30	Kirar																			38	55	61	33	15	202
31	Tamboli							12	1	2			15												
32	Teli																								
33	Lodhi																			27	55	122	79	23	306
34	Kumawat																								
35	Bharud																								
36	Meghia													13	54	62	15		144						
37	Kaonri																								
38	Gawali																								
39	Mankar																								
40	Dhangar																								
41	Marahata																								
42	Nai																								
43	Kayastha																								
44	Other	271	456	408	141	25	1,301	186	341	324	90	34	975	496	1,025	1,278	678	85	3,462	58	162	469	496	402	1,587
	Total	1,156	1,703	1,313	356	67	4,655	962	1,281	1,092	333	110	3,778	1,668	3,108	2,949	1,191	140	9,056	913	1,490	2,527	1,880	1,040	7,850

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial No	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Sunel						Pargana Nandwai						Pargana Garoth						District Pampura-Bhanpura					
1	Rajput	39	93	131	86	69	418	7	2	16	2	1	26	17	89	160	41	6	283	371	809	852	306	101	2,421
2	Brahman	14	49	110	71	73	308	12	20	16	3	2	53	18	88	219	74	22	421	373	625	742	385	117	2,272
3	Gujar	9	90	153	78	41	373	1	26	41	12	7	90	20	38	113	33	11	217	345	657	872	431	139	2,444
4	Balai							3	4	23	10	10	50	17	76	193	102	42	430	76	225	706	271	90	1,148
5	Kulmu	33	2	87	34	26	262							79	208	908	67	12	674	665	1,009	746	198	70	2,658
6	Bhilala																								
7	Sondhwada Rajput	7	30	47	14	8	106							201	606	697	230	110	2,167	687	1,135	1,820	518	247	4,727
8	Bhil ..	4	26	88	106	58	282	2	8	16	14	13	53							41	127	270	199	83	720
9	Musalman ..							1	3	5	4	2	15							106	208	219	139	52	715
10	Bania (Vaisbya)	29	30	43	32	16	155	16	8	6		3	33	110	118	156	61	30	475	621	894	398	164	69	1,616
11	Ahir	-																		25	28	35	4		92
12	Khatee			3	1		4	4	2	4	2		12	2	68	85	83	14	252	240	396	293	111	16	1,056
13	Kalota										..														
14	Gujrati												..												
15	Banjara										-					-									
16	Barela																								..
17	Chamar													6	61	349	183	64	663	11	83	452	111	285	1,242
18	Dhakar	44	176	199	113	43	577	16	110	102	69	10	307	28	86	126	20		260	360	584	532	224	55	1,755
19	Jat ..							3	5	2			10							15	28	25	4	..	72
20	Kachhi																			30	98	130	81	11	350
21	Deswali																				..	.			
22	Mina	1	15	25	20	13	74	1		6	1	1	9	22	100	193	63	5	383	210	573	638	211	42	1,674

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Serial No	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Sunel						Pargana Nandwai						Pargana Garoth						District Rampura Bhanpura					
23	Gujri													20	37	49	14	4	124	143	280	2[illegible]2	129	31	868
24	Dangi	53	63	8[illegible]	51	17	269													150	276	403	251	63	1,143
25	Mali		20	38	[illegible]5	31	147													6	47	84	73	48	258
26	Anjana																								
27	Korku																								
28	Gond																								
29	Sirvi																								
30	Kirar																			38	55	61	33	15	[illegible]02
31	Tamboli																			12	1	2			15
32	Teli																								
33	Ledhi																								
34	Kumawat																			27	55	122	79	23	306
35	Bharud																								
36	Mogha																								
37	Kaoori																			17	61	62	15		144
38	Gawali																								
39	Mankar																								
40	Dhangar																								
41	Marahata																								
42	Nai																							...	
43	Kayastha																								
44	Others	47	141	57	349	2[illegible]	1,178	8	34	56	41	11	1[illegible]	106	429	1,111	460	156	2,152	1,172	2,588	4,203	2,178	970	11,111
	Total	280	906	1,371	1,042	[illegible]4	4,103	72	222	296	161	63	811	649	2,021	4,221	1,423	456	8,771	5,700	10,[illegible]31	13,769	6,426	2,530	39,059

APPENDIX No VIII—(*concluded*)

STATE AS A WHOLE

Serial number	Cast	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	Rajput	3,919	7,911	1,930	1,427	520	16,71
2	Brahman	3,120	3,001	3,152	1,238	676	11,986
	Gujar	3,156	3,689	3,014	901	285	10,045
4	Balai	63	1,861	3,293	2,050	1,139	9,208
	Kulm	2,115	3,370	2,126	47	113	8,519
6	Bhilala	1,066	2,759	3,243	737	125	7,930
7	Sondhwala-Rajput	928	1,973	2,440	815	338	6,501
8	Bhil	40	1,350	2,710	1,351	344	6,313
9	Musalman	989	1,390	1,753	722	397	7,151
10	Ksma (Vaishya)	2,004	1,063	809	313	140	4,929
11	Ahir	1,963	1,650	1,360	361	69	4,503
12	Khati	1,277	1,413	930	344	158	4,122
13	Kalita	361	864	1,124	443	251	3,046
14	Gujrat	1,112	1,16	14	10	14	2,910
15	Banjara	307	577	1,022	437	17	2,420
16	Barela	713	930	37	92	40	2,358
17	Chamar	29	203	817	677	500	2,226
18	Dhakar	420	722	6[illegible]	2[illegible]	76	2,129
19	Jat	79	640	37	171	174	2,101
20	Kachhi	491	651	90	242	47	2,021
21	Deswali	367	66	444	174	284	1,835
22	Mina	210	73	658	211	42	1,694
23	Gaira	218	402	423	202	87	1,332
24	Dangi	163	329	136	262	63	1,253
25	Mali	138	269	362	232	142	1,143
26	Anjana	268	365	310	123	55	1,121
27	Korku	22	95	155	94	624	990
28	Gond	38	87	144	88	450	807
29	Sirvi	281	297	126	40	8	752
30	Kirar	105	208	160	63	18	574
31	Tamboli	146	204	148	14	1	513
32	Teli	79	159	150	47	75	510
33	Lodhi	65	97	188	102	37	489
34	Kumawat	112	154	133	36	23	458
35	Bharud	71	163	144	61	9	453
36	Moghia	56	142	155	44	33	430
37	Kaonri	66	127	135	37	6	371
38	Gawali	54	125	133	26	2	340
39	Mankar	9	42	134	93	29	307
40	Dhangar	59	30	36	9	1	135
41	Marabata	42	39	38	13	1	133
42	Nai	10	21	37	12	2	82
43	Kayastha	26	8	7	5	6	2
44	Others	5,200	9,516	12,078	5,679	3,680	36,153
	Total	32,465	49,860	52,223	20,840	11,673	1,67,061

APPENDIX No IX.

Agricultural stock

Serial No	Pargana	Ploughs	Plough Cattle	Other Cattle	Cart	Cultivated Area per Plough
	DISTRICT INDORE					
1	Indore	5,230	10,855	22,340	2,516	18 27
2	Mhow	3,231	6,517	18,572	2,166	12 52
3	Depalpur	7,120	15,186	32,233	2,966	21 15
4	Sawer	4,738	10,143	19,164	1,961	20 24
5	Petlawad	2,125	4,250	14,453	477	6 98
	Total	22,444	46,951	1,06,762	10,086	17 70
	DISTRICT MAHIDPUR					
1	Mahidpur	7,860	14,429	52 496	2,156	16 90
2	Tarana	7,391	14,363	57,198	2,643	15 30
3	Sundersi	427	884	4,693	219	14 31
4	Alampur	1,506	2,660	6,399	748	13 42
	Total	17,187	32,936	1,20,786	5,766	15 84
	DISTRICT NIMAR					
1	Khargone	7,519	16,153	44,334	5,253	18 19
2	Bhikangaon	9,116	19,645	45,077	5,289	18 35
3	Segaon	7,92	18,507	58,766	4,178	15 66
4	Sendhwa	6,367	13,784	38,093	2,688	13 60
5	Maheshwar	4,967	10,025	26,040	3,052	12 11
6	Kasrawad	5,038	10,800	31,244	3,488	19 04
7	Barwaha	5,970	13,0[illegible]9	30,664	4,464	14 70
8	Nisarpur	5,222	11,092	31,081	2,243	15 20
	Total	52,122	1,18,365	3,00,289	30,655	15 73
	DISTRICT NEMAWAR					
1	Kannod	4,121	8,401	18,517	2,423	11 83
2	Kantaphor	4,507	9,125	22,326	2,719	12 99
3	Khategaon	5,559	11,965	20,781	3,008	13 08
	Total	14,187	29,501	61 624	8,150	12 69
	DISTRICT RAMPURA-BHANPURA					
1	Garoth	5,264	10,805	66,386	1 491	14 06
2	Rampura	2,485	5,037	31 753	679	10 35
3	Bhanpura	2,290	4,687	25 846	622	12 10
4	Manasa	4,587	9,488	65,812	1,456	15 72
5	Sunel	2,688	5,681	23,514	775	16 88
6	Jirapur	5,147	10,374	44,152	1,202	11 15
7	Nandwai	549	1,162	6,921	72	4 79
	Total	23,010	47,237	264,384	6,297	13 21
	State Total	1,28,950	2,69,990	8,53,845	60,954	15 30

APPENDIX No X

Details of areas

Pargana	HOLDINGS AREA															Land crops and harvest area (Sow it income area)
	CULTIVATED							UNCULTIVATED								
	Irrigated from—															
	Well	Talab: Flow	Talab: Lift	Talab: Nadi Nala	Other Sources	Total	Dry	Total Cultivated	New Fallow	Old Fallow	Bir	Charnoi	Uncultivable	Total Uncultivated	Groves	Total holdings area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
INDORE DISTRICT									YEAR OF REVISION								
Indore	1,228 24	26 26	5 03	91 70		1 351 23	93,719 91	95,071 14	1,972 84	11,063 72	15,016 25	4,817 75	120 86	34,191 42	481 02	1,29,743 58	3 03
Depalpur	267 16	10 74	0 22	71 38		339 50	1,49,773 50	1,50,07,1 00	2 017 78	11 931 84	16,400 63	7,965 65	226 93	38,542 83	528 87	1,89,146 70	210 67
Mhow	1,599 77	0 84		27 72	14 80	1,643 22	38,4 9 51	40 102 73	1 247 61	5,585 29	21,441 00	6,942 01	204 62	35,420 33	143 25	7 ,866 51	130 06
Petlawad	129 69			4 85		134 54	14 683 71	14,818 25	2,176 09	4,829 85	3,846 14	714 54	92 53	11,159 15	9 92	25,987 32	3 86
Sawer	185 36	15 87		102 71	7 11	361 25	95 238 11	95,599 36	2,257 04	12,466 92	8 288 72	3,760 22	350 68	27,123 58	311 13	1,23,034 07	142 51
District Total	3,410 42	83 71	5 25	108 36	22 00	3,829 74	3,91,836 74	3,9 ,666 48	9,671 36	46,277 62	64,992 74	24,200 17	1,295 62	1,46,437 51	1,674 19	5,43,778 18	820 11
									LAST SETTLEMENT								
Indor	1,491 63	349 49	3 , 80	1 8 74		2,035 66	61,278 08	63,313 74	5,253 49	11 095 24	5,760 54	3 611 60	285 98	24 906 85		88,220 59	6,871 17
Depalpur	628 86	970 13	54 78	354 11		2,007 68	1,20,717 17	1,22,724 85	3,689 77	11,632 50	11,253 40	6,589 76	272 27	33 43 , 70		1,06,162 55	2,546 38
Mhow	2,880 27	80 61		4 7 40		3,418 31	12,928 99	16,347 33	1,336 86	1,825 98	8,413 99	2 179 84	81 07	13,837 24		50,184 57	5,627 01
Petlawad	1,010 31			203 46		1,21 1 80	10 138 61	11,632 41	1 375 82	1,341 65	3,130 90	1,144 74	70 57	7 063 68		18,716 09	17 98
Sawer	192 01	172 41	78 54	202 1		945 1	64,0 0 88	64,996 01	4,730 75	10,909 40	3,878 65	2,389 12	209 96	21,667 88		86,663 89	1,206 52
District Total	6,203 11	1,872 64	168 92	1,375 91		9,620 61	2,89 413 73	2,99,034 34	15,986 69	36,804 77	32,437 48	14,864 56	869 85	1,00,963 35		3,99,997 69	16,267 06

APPENDIX No X—(continued)

Pargana	HOLDINGS AREA — CULTIVATED — Irrigated from Talab — Well	Flow	Lift	Nadi Nala	Other sources	Total	Dry	Total cultivated	New fallow	Old Fallow	UNCULTIVATED — Bir	Charnoi	Unculturable	Total Uncultivated	Groves	Total Holdings area	Zaid crops and harvest area (Sawai Income area)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
MAHIDPUR DISTRICT								YEAR OF REVISION									
Mahidpur	1,559 [illegible]	1 15	2 78	171 12		1,728 68	1,30,767 [illegible]	1,32,496 61	7,576 [illegible]	18,731 87	2[illegible]	21,1[illegible] 08	415 36	71,06[illegible] 73	317 20	2,06,879 51	12 72
Sunderi	68 23	2 73				70 96	[illegible]	6,9[illegible]	1[illegible] 56	832 69	2,322 01	2,[illegible] 31	31 12	[illegible],872 [illegible]	[illegible] 98	11,951 12	
Tarana	679 33	[illegible] 64	2 68	70 89	..	[illegible]	1,11,891 97	1,12,[illegible]	6,[illegible] 33	16,719 81	22,019 [illegible]	21,1[illegible] 11	319 89	67,077 [illegible]	112 63	1,80,189 66	10[illegible] 26
Alampur	132 81	0 07	11 87	1 [illegible]		146 30	19,928 [illegible]	20,071 87	709 10	1,971 [illegible]	271 11	7 1[illegible]	14 39	2,1[illegible]	13[illegible] 71	22,368 26	
District Total	2,130 73	16 89	17 11	249 [illegible]		2,711 18	2,68,[illegible]	2,71,288 [illegible]	14,966 09	37,388 87	[illegible]	1[illegible],119 [illegible]	811 16	1,1[illegible],172 19	948 5[illegible]	4,21,309 [illegible]	145 98
								LAST SETTLEMENT									
Mahidpur	2,396 [illegible]	1 77		[illegible]08 81		2,908 [illegible]	88,26[illegible]	91,171 11	1,66[illegible]	6,2[illegible] 63	10,781 20	3,91[illegible]	107 16	22,721 23		1,13,8[illegible] 11	1,4[illegible] 79
Sunderi	1 0 66	20 21				1 0 87	3,212 17	3,333 11	119 81	293 [illegible]	1[illegible]2 66	286 67	26 86	1,231 [illegible]		4,627 90	161 13
Tarana	1,326 31	112 13	33 15	307 71		1,809 30	77,1[illegible] 82	79,208 12	3,099 66	8,2[illegible] 29	9,216 61	4,203 30	126 38	23,909 25		1,03,117 37	621 59
Alampur	148 06		2 77			150 83	17,119 97	17,270 80	131 63	27[illegible] 81	211 16	5[illegible] 06	31 77	1,416 11		18,687 21	
District Total	4,0[illegible] 38	166 11	3[illegible] 92	816 [illegible]		5,019 96	1,86,023 11	1,91,016 37	5,212 78	1[illegible],097 17	20,681 6[illegible]	7,964 18	292 17	19,281 18		2,10,327 85	2,06[illegible] 17

APPENDIX No X—(*continued*)

Particulars	UNOCCUPIED AREA										Other Tenures		
	CULTURABLE			UNCULTURABLE					Total Unoccupied	Cultivated	Current fallow	Total area
	Under Ley or Village waste	Fallow	Total	Village site	Under water or Kadi Tank	Road, communication ground, Burial ground	Forest, Hill, Rock or Mines	Total	Reserved Forest within demarcation line not available for cultivation				
	19	20	21	22	1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAHIDUP DISTRICT										Year of Revision			
Mahidpur	3,413 03	16,224 26	21,637 29	1,011 00	3,016 23	2,022 31	20,765 02	29,138 06	1,394 37	51,207 02	3,417 01	2,101 27	2,60,098 19
Sondur	18 03	2 00	291 03	2 80	329 12	153 38	1,973 34	3,000 04	—	3,300 07	267 11	83 70	15,132 80
Tarana	3,117 00	4,128 01	7,248 39	1,017 91	1,687 61	2,746 82	16,231 19	24,716 70	17,61 72	49,001 73	3,963 74	1,370 87	2,81,422 21
Alampur	3 70	821 08	1,19 17	319 16	307 92	417 71	2,131 06	3,168 89		4,988 06	206 76	36 89	27,084 97
District Total	6,551 76	21,176 35	30,852 28	2,483 79	10,100 90	6,170 46	41,101 61	60,149 69	18,944 09	1,08,146 37	11,011 85	6,091 71	5,49,738 51
										Last Settlement			
Mandleshwar	21,311 80	64,811 21	89,111 80	711 60	9,191 65	3,621 10	19,068 74	17,880 15		1,36,993 93	1,1092 10	1,476 61	2,46,340 21
Sondur	1,1 1	2,086 81	3,047 33	19 33	60 71	160 85	4,068 10	1,179 23		9,416 59	793 74	230 31	15,141 69
Tarana	1,18,7 94	3,629 31	7,117 81	1,0 2 00	1,902 04	2,100 81	11,714 04	18 030 70		1,21,137 61	4,720 45	1,158 88	2,40,084 84
Alampur	62 18	2,3 3 12	3,18 10	277 02	180 06	597 55	4,166 05	5,021 18		9,109 18	721 18	23 61	27,718 21
District Total	1,1 ,83 48	1,5,741 11	1,69,656 10	2,118 07	11,0 3 99	5,784 17	36,916 06	1,06,222 27		2,76,870 36	21,030 86	9,194 33	5,49,899 86

APPENDIX NO X—(*continued*)

Pargana	HOLDINGS AREA															Paid crops and Bhara (west area taken as income area)
	CULTIVATED							UNCULTIVATED						Groves	Total holdings area	
	Irrigated						Dry	Total cultivated	New fallow	Old fallow	Bir	Charnoi	Uncultivable	Total uncultivated			
	Well	Tals b			Other sources	Total										
		Flow	Lift	Nadi Nala												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NIMAR DISTRICT							YEAR OF REVISION										
Kasrawad	1,113 47		32 48			1,175 95	94,553 81	95,729 76	1,481 36	7,183 13	8,372 69	10,512 93	347 99	27,898 10	197 73	1,23,825 29	
Bhikangaon	436 77			1 80		438 17	1,18,363 53	1,19,001 70	1,883 97	14,195 94	12,800 53	5 813 07	764 69	68,458 20		2,17,159 90	
Nisarpur	1,359 50			78 75		1 438 25	77,933 29	79,371 54	10,685 90	16,627 88	1,027 37	32 71	743·57	29,117 11		1,08,488 97	
Barwaha	1,592 93	259 63		3 80		1,856 36	85,892 41	87,748·77	1,066 63	12,794 43	5,348 25	10 787 38	213 30	30,239 99	1 83	1,17,991 49	
Khargone	1,342 80			6 54		1,349 34	1,35,425 23	1,36,784 57	2,365 38	31 287 63	3,922 64	3,271 31	809 52	41 655 48	0 59	1,78,440 64	
Maheshwar	1,241 94	11 13	108 79			1,364 86	58,800 95	60,165 81	1,565 15	2,789 55	7,513 83	17,122 19	235 96	29,236 98		89,422 79	0 41
Segaon	82, 17	9 59		11 60		846 36	1,23,291 80	1,24,138 16	5,422 92	15,179 79	1,916 34	3,667 12	602 29	26,788 49		1,50 926 65	57 27
Sendhwa	115 34			64 78		210 12	86,360 31	86,570 43	6,107 72	16,716 56	750 00	1,450 67	617 71	24,987 76	0 40	1,11,558 59	
District Total	8,09 52	280 75	141 27	167 27		8,679 41	8,10 831 77	8,19,510 71	33,578 03	1 46,774 91	41,007 18	52,657 68	4,384 03	2 78,401 83	201 75	10,98,114 32	57 68
							LAST SETTLEMENT										
Kasrawad	←——3,061 90——→					2 061 90	7 ,300 93	74,962 83	2,710 90	1 744 95	6,862 39	8,866 37	371 76	22,086 57		1,00,749 40	124 26
Bhikangaon	←——905 87——→					90 ,87	1,20 561 85	1,21,467 72	18 192 38	9,723 90	7 795 73	10,063 80	573 93	16,349 74		1,67,817 46	1 20
Nisarpur	2,716 45					2,746 45	66,718 69	69,495 14	6,183 73	5,515 00	2,098 83	6,551 95	1 0 38	20,800 29		96,295 43	
Barwaha	2,236 04	257 78				2,493 82	75,663 27	78,1 7 09	2,563 51	163 21	6,176 90	13,699 79	292 60	23,585 61		1,01,742 70	
Khargone	←——2 985 99——→					2,98 ,99	1,06 010 21	1,09,026 20	8,562 20	7,987 86	2,733 39	13,712 78	418 47	31,414 70		1,40,140 90	0 80
Maheshwar	←——2 765 01——→					2,765 01	19,832 38	52,597 39	1,845 95	1,241 65	6,948 00	13,659 15	248 16	23,942 91		76,540 30	11 71
Segaon	956 21			23 24		979 45	84,593 10	85,572 55	5,563 11	7,008 13	4 173 52	5,258 44	420 21	22,418 71		1,07,991 26	0 84
Sendhwa			122 52			122 52	64,500 58	64 623 10	4 005 20	7,952 61	459 90	7,907 32	275 47	20,600 50		85,223 60	
District Total	←——15,061 01——→					15,061 01	6,43,841 01	6,58,902·02	47,656 78	44,137 61	37,208 86	79,644 20	3,051 58	2,11,699 03		8,70,601 05	148 54

APPENDIX No X—(*continued.*)

Parganas	HOLDINGS AREA — Cultivated — Irrigated from — Well	Talab — Flow	Talab — Lift	Talab — Nadi Nala	Other Sources	Total	Dry	Total, Cultivated	Uncultivated — New fallow	Old fallow	Bir	Charnoi	Unculturable	Total Uncultivated	Groves	Total Holdings area	Zaid crops and harvest area (Siwai income area)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							YEAR OF REVISION										
GUMAWAR DISTRICT																	
Khategaon	110 79			16 28		127 07	72,601 71	72,731 81	2,156 23	28,660 [illegible]	9,880 19	7,107 19	30[illegible]	18,709 90		1,21,111,71	6 87
Kannod	111 82	1 80		9 5[illegible]		1[illegible]1 17	48,590 [illegible]	48,711 72	3,1[illegible]2 31	20,601 [illegible]8	10,841 19	10,1[illegible]2 18	260 16	15,007 75	1 12	93,765 79	16 52
Kantaphor	1[illegible]7 [illegible]0			16 18		173 98	[illegible]8,389 50	58,[illegible]63 18	6,761 [illegible]	17,666 08	10,268 30	9,831 89	320 21	11,851 03		1,03,117 51	10 27
District Total	110 11	1 80		12 31		151 22	1,70,[illegible]81 70	1,80,039 01	12,373 12	66,928 20	30,990 18	27,891 26	885 92	1,38,571 68	4 32	3,18,61[illegible]	63 66
							LAST SETTLEMENT										
Khategaon			229 11			229 11	69,158 09	69,387 52	1,2[illegible] 62	9,727 97	[illegible],201 44	3,047 31	202 01	22,131 18		91,821,90	65 08
Kannod			340 22			340 22	50,197 38	50,537 60	1,[illegible]39 09	[illegible],588 06	5,066 29	4,091 18	127 [illegible]7	19,112 49		69,950,09	196·11
Kantaphor			110·68			110 68	61,[illegible]10 11	61,920 79	7,110 91	4,613 18	5,269 17	3,622 79	161 12	20,837 77		82,7[illegible]8 56	12 13
District Total			980 33			980 33	1,80,86[illegible] [illegible]8	1,81,815 91	1[illegible],935 62	19,9[illegible] 21	1[illegible],537 20	10,761 [illegible]8	191 01	62,681 64		2,41,530 [illegible]	273 92

APPENDIX No. X—(*Continued*)

Targanas	Unoccupied area: Culturable: Tadit Land	Culturable: Village waste	Culturable: Total	Unculturable: Village site	Unculturable: Under water, Nadi, Nala or Talab	Unculturable: Road, Cremation ground, Burial ground	Unculturable: Forests, Hill, Rock, or Mines	Total	Reserved Forest within demarcation line not available for cultivation	Total Unoccupied area	Other Tenures: Cultivated	Other Tenures: Uncultivated	Total area
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NEMAWAR DISTRICT					YEAR OF REVISION								
Khategaon	1,448 16	4,046 24	5,494 40	542 11	5,218 11	2,301 43	8,997 94	17,059 59	39,564 60	62,118 59	1,217 99	998 18	1,85,783 31
Kannod	1,626 26	6,117 35	7,743 61	409 30	3,442 71	1,943 50	7,142 03	12,937 57	47,989 80	68,370 98	845 09	644 33	1,63,862 71
Kantaphor	66 76	2,943 14	3,715 90	403 71	2,312 68	2,251 62	1,219 64	6,187 65	67,237 78	77,141 33	1,221 03	624 29	1,82,414 13
District Total	3,841 18	13,112 73	16,953 91	1,355 12	10,873 53	6,496 55	17,359 61	36,084 81	1,54,792 18	2,07,830 90	3,284 11	2,266 80	5,39,060 18
					LAST SETTLEMENT								
Khategaon	1,514 66	32,329 65	33,844 31	—	8,562 83	→	49,160 52	57,723 35		91,567 66	1,137 36	869 78	1,85,161 77
Kannod	2,512 52	25,212 03	27,724 55	—	5,955 98	→	58,934 20	64,890 18		92,614 73	683 81	456 96	1,63,902 00
Kantaphor	1,801 48	19,831 63	21,633 11	←	5,442 14	→	71,129 84	76,571 98		98,205 09	1,006 08	575 52	1,82,557 68
District Total	5,828 66	77,373 31	83,201 97	←	19,960 95	→	1,79,224 56	1,99,185 51		2,82,387 48	2,827 21	1,902 26	5,31,921 15

APPENDIX No. X—(*continued*)

Parganas	HOLDINGS AREA — Cultivated — Well	Irrigated from — Talab — Flow	Irrigated from — Talab — Lift	Irrigated from — Talab — Nadi, Nala	Irrigated from — Other source	Total	Dry	Total cultivated	Uncultivated — New fallow	Old fallow	Bir	Charnoi	Uncultivated	Total uncultivated	Groves	Total Holding area	Zaid crops and harvest area (Siwai Income area)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
RAMPURA-BHANPURA DISTRICT								YEAR OF REVISION									
Rampura	1,345 66	79 80	18 76	355 26		1,799 48	23,865 13	25,664 61	1,352 64	4,031 29	4,255 52	957 04	248 26	10,844 75	43 56	1,552 92	
Nandwai	1,385 66			7 52		1,393 18	1,236 61	2,629 79	385 [illegible]	407 99	1,294 90	513 23	60 [illegible]	2,660 03	0 17	2,289 97	
Bhanpura	1,533 01	92 11	57 50	58 07		1,739 69	25,930 05	27,669 74	1,962 84	3,571 70	2,093 80	436 44	167 75	8,232 53	39 11	35,941 41	
Garoth	3,173 17	80 57	0 50	98 36	4 63	3,357 63	70,518 87	73,876 70	2,459 34	12,642 07	10,111 68	1,216 19	591 80	9,004 08	136 34	1,04,016 92	624 01
Sunel	2,013 20	0 [illegible]		4 56	2 85	2,021 11	42,267 59	44,288 70	2,371 81	6,099 70	4,846 09	2,014 17	505 21	15,636 88	77 11	60,002 99	
Manasa	3,258 51	1 [illegible]		21 61	1 16	3,282 83	68,783 99	72,066 82	2,273 18	11,367 19	8,026 21	1,303 09	386 83	23,356 80	50 35	95,473 97	19 12
Jirapur	2,716 27			159 14		2,875 41	54,468 99	57,344 40	2,295 01	7,700 79	19,515 60	3,893 15	440 12	31,844 67	45 26	89,234 33	161 68
District Total	15,424 48	254 93	76 76	704 52	8 64	16,469 33	2,87,071 23	3,03,540 56	16,078 45	43,820 73	50,146 80	10,333 31	2,200 45	1,22,579 74	392 21	1,26,512 51	804 81
								LAST SETTLEMENT									
Rampura	1,480 80	189 80	47 00	437 50		2,155 10	18,183 97	20,339 07	295 02	558 96	1,637 21	835 24	226 03	3,552 46		23,891 53	
Nandwai	1,067 97			119 16		1,187 13	1,345 73	2,532 86	98 06	126 49	271 84	296 09	73 13	865 61		3,398 47	
Bhanpura	1,422 52	167 90	31 85	48 01		1,670 28	22,097 78	23,678 06	396 71	429 14	1,499 96	793 33	159 64	3,278 78		26,956 84	952 40
Garoth	3,122 79	63 12		98 05		3,283 96	36,841 62	40,125 58	1,247 90	1,135 75	3,898 31	2,416 69	270 37	8,969 02		49,094 60	650 [illegible]
Sunel	2,192 18	9 44		36 24		2,237 86	33,401 99	35,639 85	703 16	1,590 20	3,950 11	2,483 28	227 10	8,953 90		44,593 75	172 73
Manasa	3,107 35	28 45		69 52		3,205 32	36,228 09	39,433 41	908 88	1,004 68	4,416 95	2,215 29	334 59	8,880 31		48,313 72	1,675 31
Jirapur	3,114 17			194 02	13 25	3,321 44	40,191 17	43,512 61	615 86	970 08	7,771 47	3,273 58	311 13	12,942 10		56,454 71	420 19
District Total	15,507 78	458 71	78 85	1,002 50	13 25	17,061 09	1,88,200 35	2,05,261 44	4,265 58	5,815 36	23,445 81	12,313 50	1,601 93	47,442 18		2,52,703 62	3,851 18

APPENDIX No X—(*continued*)

District	HOLDINGS AREA															Paid crops and harvest area (Siwai income area)
	CULTIVATED							UNCULTIVATED						Groves	Total holdings area	
	Irrigated from—					Total	Dry	Total cultivated	New fallow	Old fallow	Bir	Charnoi	Uncul-turable	Total Uncultivated		
	Well	T lab Flow	T lab Lift	T lab Nadi, Nala	Other sources											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								YEAR OF REVISION									
Indore	3,110 42	8 71	5 25	208 30	22 06	3,329 74	3,91,876 74	3,95,666 48	9,671 3	46,277 62	64,092 74	24,200 17	1,235 6	1,46,437 81	1,674 19	5,43,778 18	520 13
Nemawar	110·11	1 80		42 31		401 22	1,79,484 79	1,80,039·01	12,373 12	66,928 20	30,990 18	27,394 26	885 9	1,38,071 65	4 32	3,18,6 5·01	63 66
Mahidpur	2,130 73	16 8	17 33	249 53		2,714 48	2,68,574 06	2,71,288 54	14,966·09	67,388 87	50,583 79	45,419 58	814 16	1,49,172 49	948 53	4,21,409 ·8	145 98
Nimar	8,090·52	280 3	141 27	167 2		8,679 41	8,10,831 33	8,19,510 74	33,578 03	1,46,774 91	41,007 18	32,657 68	4,781 03	2,78,401 83	201 75	10,98,114 32	57 68
Rampura Bhanpura	15,424 48	254 93	76 76	704 52	8 64	16 469·33	2,87,071 23	3,03,540 56	16,078 46	43,820 73	50,146 80	10,333 31	2,200 45	1,22,579 74	392 21	4,26,512 51	804 81
Grand Total	29,766 26	637 68	240 61	1,471 99	30 64	32,147 18	19,37,898 15	19,70,045 37	86,667 0	3,41,190 33	2,37,720 69	1,60,005 0	95,80 18	8,35,163 25	3,221 02	28,(8,129 60	1,592 26
								LAST SETTLEMENT									
Indore	6 203 11	1,874 64	168·92	1,375 94		9,620 61	2,89,413 73	2,99,034 34	15,986 69	36,804 77	32,437 48	14,864 5	869 85	1,00,963 3		3,99,997 69	16,267 06
Nemawar	←——980 33——→					980 33	1,80,935 58	1,81,915 91	15,935 62	19,959 21	15,537 20	10,761 58	491 03	62,684 64		2,44,730 55	273·92
Mahidpur	1,001 38	166 11	35·92	816 55		5,019 96	1,86,026 41	1,91,046 37	5,242 73	15, 97 17	20,684 63	7,964 48	292 47	49,281 48		2,40,327 85	2,561 47
Nimar	←——15,061 01——→					15,061 01	6,13,841 01	6,58,902 02	47,656 78	44,137 61	37,208 86	79,644 20	3,051 58	2,11,699 03		8,70,601 05	138 54
Rampura-Bhanpura	15,607 78	158 61	78 85	1,002 50	13 25	17,061·09	1,88,200 35	2,05,261 44	4,265 58	5,815 36	23,445 81	12,313 50	1,601 93	47,442 18		2,52,703 62	3,851 18
Grand Total	←——17,743 00——→					47,743 00	14 88,317 08	15,36,060 08	89,087 40	1,21,814 12	1,29,313·98	1,25,518 32	6,306 86	4,72,070 68		20,08,160 76	23,092 17

District	Unoccupied Area								Other Tenures			
	Cultivable			Uncultivable				Reserved for extension of cultivation and grazing	Total Unoccupied area	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Total area
	Land	Water	Total	Waste	Under water, Sandy or Salty Tracts	Road, Cremation ground, Burial ground	Forests, Hill, Rock or Mines	Total				
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ratnagiri	2,82,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,187 29	17,[illegible] 32	11,[illegible] 78	19,86,[illegible] 80	53,017 20	77, 0[illegible] 02	1,38,109 00	23,641 13	11,[illegible] 61	7,10,764 10
Kolaba	1,[illegible] 18	1,[illegible] 7	16,[illegible] 01	1,[illegible] 12	10,87[illegible] 17	4,196 [illegible]	17,359 61	34,041 81	1,51,792 18	2,07,890 00	1,981 11	2,[illegible] 80	5,33,660 18
Thana	1,[illegible] 11	[illegible] 84	9,852 [illegible]	2,183 79	10,390 96	6,170 [illegible]	41,101 [illegible]	60,119 60	18,941 01	1,09,[illegible] 1[illegible]	11,091 85	6,091 71	5,[illegible]8 1
Surat	1,[illegible] 8	[illegible] 84	1,91,[illegible] 2	6,391 [illegible]	70,387 90	11,013 [illegible]	1,46,325 48	2,11,117 97	2,27,761 70	4,40,388 91	16,817 [illegible]	8,961 00	16,[illegible],174 19
Dangs and Kumbharis	1,[illegible] 16	1,[illegible] 3	1,[illegible] 61	1,[illegible] 07	23,[illegible] 41	7,[illegible] 70	2,[illegible],677 71	2,[illegible] 609 90	91,927 56	5,[illegible],[illegible]08 97	1[illegible],960 97	11,[illegible] 3[illegible]	9,75,018 51
Grand Total	[illegible] 11	[illegible] 1	[illegible] 11	19,767 [illegible]	1,11,201 08	15,90[illegible] 21	4,28,733 17	6,07,309 66	7,90,028 15	14,[illegible],779 17	75,145 17	1[illegible],[illegible] 41	11,60,[illegible] 81
Ratnagiri	[illegible] 64	1,[illegible]2 [illegible]	1,[illegible] 13 39	——— 33,262 61 ———			62,461 81	97,727 15	2,055 77	2,77,[illegible]0 51	10,380 03	16,191 17	7,40,167 79
Kolaba	[illegible] 36	77,[illegible]1 31	81,201 9[illegible]	——— 19,960 9[illegible] ———			1,79,224 56	1,99,185 51		2,87,087 18	3,827 21	1,[illegible]2 [illegible]	5,31,921 15
Thana	1[illegible],[illegible]8 [illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]1 11	1,[illegible]9,6[illegible] 9[illegible]	——— 10,[illegible]15 81 ———			90,016 96	1,00,222 77		2,[illegible],870 26	21,[illegible]6 80	9,191 32	5,[illegible]9,699 98
Surat	1[illegible],[illegible]87 [illegible]	4[illegible],[illegible]0,[illegible]13	4,[illegible],913 2[illegible]	——— 77,[illegible]92 19 ———			2,[illegible],[illegible]80 [illegible]6	3,33,262 71		7,61,[illegible]7 [illegible]	22,767 [illegible]6	8,[illegible]32 18	10,[illegible],[illegible]15 [illegible]8
Dangs and Kumbharis	[illegible] 37[illegible] 10	2,[illegible]8,[illegible]46 92	3,10,722 [illegible]	——— 3[illegible],[illegible]91 9[illegible] ———			3,18,[illegible]69 [illegible]8	3,50,[illegible]61 [illegible]6		6,66,[illegible]83 71	30,[illegible]92 13	21,[illegible]40 78	9,71,671 71
Grand Total	1[illegible],[illegible]2[illegible] 9[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible]110 1[illegible]	11,38,[illegible]7[illegible] [illegible]	——— 1,[illegible]0,[illegible]03 [illegible]4 ———→			9,02,[illegible]76 60	10,[illegible]2,[illegible]60 11	2,[illegible]87 77	22,[illegible]3 [illegible]93 07	1,08,112 91	57,[illegible]61 01	11,[illegible]9,871 99

APPENDIX No XI—(*continued*)

[illegible]	Name of village	Number of irrigation tanks		
		In working order	In disrepair	Total
	39 [illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]	1		
	41 Jal[illegible]pura	1		1
	42 Jal[illegible]	2		2
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]	1	1	2
	46 [illegible]	[illegible]	1	4
	[illegible]	2		2
	[illegible]	1		
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]	1		1
	51 [illegible]	[illegible]	2	2
	52 [illegible]	[illegible]	1	1
	53 [illegible]	2		2
	54 [illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
	[illegible]	3		3
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]	2	1	3
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]		1	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]		1	1
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
	[illegible]	1		
	[illegible]	1		1
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2
	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1

APPENDIX No XI — (*continued*)

Taluka	Name of village	Number of location of tanks		
		In working order	In disrepair	Total
	77 Kadwali Buzurg	2		3
	78 Kadwali Khurd	2		2
	79 Lakhman-Khedi	1		1
	80 Lasurdia-Lamar	1		1
	81 Maharaj-Ganj	1		1
	82 Mokata	1		1
	83 Mundla-Suleman	1		1
	84 Muradpura	1		1
	85 Nagpur	2		2
	86 Pachola	1		1
	87 Sawer	1		1
	88 Shahada	1		1
	89 Sumod	1		1
	90 Takun	1	1	2
	91 Vyas-Khedi	1		1
	Total	31	2	33
Fethawad	92 Fethawad		1	1
DISTRICT MAHIDPUR				
Mahidpur	93 Akya-Dhoya	2		2
	94 Ghiya Khedi	1		1
	95 Khorya Samra	1		1
	Total	4		4
Jaoara	96 Aser	1		1
	97 Bharkheda-Kavatha		1	1
	98 Bhaloomi	2		2
	99 Jawasha Kumar		1	1
	100 Kanardi	1		1
	101 Karanj	1		1
	102 Khajuriya	1		1
	103 Khat-Khedi	1		1
	104 Pachola		1	1
	105 Samai	1		1
	Total	8	3	11
Sundersi	106 Aser		1	1
	107 Jarkhi Sakari	4		4
	108 Makodi	1		1
	109 Nipaniya	3		3
	Total	8	1	9

APPENDIX No. XI.—(continued.)

Tarai	Name of Village	Number of Irrigation Tanks: In working order	In disrepair	Total
Alamnur	110 [illegible]	10		10
District Nepal				
Khatga	111 Akhwalya	2	1	
	112 [illegible]	1		1
	113 [illegible]		1	1
	114 Balwadi		1	1
	115 Barud		1	1
	116 [illegible]		1	1
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Farwahs	117 Falwadi	1		1
	118 [illegible]	1		1
	119 [illegible] Khurd	1		1
	120 [illegible]	1		1
	121 [illegible]	1		1
	122 [illegible]	1		1
	123 [illegible]	1		1
	124 Malhera	1		1
	125 [illegible]	1		1
	126 [illegible] Khurd	1		1
	127 [illegible]	1		1
	128 [illegible]		1	1
	129 [illegible]	1		1
	130 [illegible]			1

APPENDIX No XI—(*concluded*)

Pargana	Name of village	Number of Irrigation Tanks: In working order	In disrepair	Total
DISTRICT RAMPURA-BHANPURA				
Garoth	139 Bardya-Amra	1		1
	140 Detali-Buzurg	1		1
	141 Sat-Kheda	1		1
	Total	3		3
Rampura	142 Bezala	1		1
	143 Bhagori	1		1
	144 Bhamesar	1		1
	145 Bhuj	1		1
	146 Dotada	1		1
	147 Gaondi	1		1
	148 Gudla	2		2
	149 Kachha Khedi	1		1
	150 Molki-Buzurg	1		1
	151 Nali	1		1
	152 Rampura	1		1
	153 Takaria	1		1
	Total	13		13
Bhanpura	154 Antralya	2		2
	155 Babulda	2		2
	156 Bhamori-Buzurg	3		3
	157 Bhamori-Khurd	1		1
	158 Dhamblasir	1		1
	159 Jalia	1		1
	160 Kabala	1		1
	161 Karadia	2		2
	162 Khilchipur	2		2
	163 Malasir	1		1
	164 Meni	1		1
	165 Piplada	1		1
	166 Raipura	1		1
	167 Surjana	1	1	2
	168 Tasar	1		1
	169 Tehla	3		3
	170 Tripti	1		1
	Total	25	1	26
Manasa	171 Badha	1		1
	172 Kacholi	1		1
	Total	2		2
Sunel	173 Lalkhanda	1		1
	174 Sayli	1		1
	Total	2		2
	Grand Total	191	48	239

APPENDIX No XII —(*concluded*)

Serial No	Soil	Indore		Mahidpur		Nimar		Nemawar		Rampura-Bhanpura		Total, State	
		Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	Padwa II B			154	0·01							154	0·01
27	Moti Dhang			1,991	0 47							1,991	0 07
28	Bichli Dhang			2,156	0 51							2,156	0 08
29	Patli Dhang			1,108	0·26							1,108	0 04
30	Tir I			17								17	
31	Tir II			69	0 02							69	
32	Kali I AA	109	0 02									109	
33	Kali I AB					316	0 03			385	0 09	701	0 02
34	Kali I A	3,01,168	55 48	23 270	5 52	48,831	4 27	15,938	4 99	16,283	3 82	4,03,790	14 38
35	Kali I	1,30,971	24 11	2,17,133	51 51	1,72,683	15 73	1,56,191	48 88	1,96,963	46 21	8,73,944	31 12
36	Kali I B			252	0 06	2,752	0 25			3,203	0 75	6,207	0 22
37	Kali II	38,765	7 13	89,316	21 19	2,37,962	21 67	50,269	15 73	81,089	19 03	4,97,401	17 71
38	Kali II A					2 299	0 21					2,299	0 08
39	Kali II B			437	0 10	661	0 06			203	0 05	1,304	0 05
40	Kali III	21,158	3 95	39,365	9 34	1,42,101	12 94	31,998	10 01	53,759	12·61	2,88,681	10·28
41	Kali III B									1		1	
42	Kali IV					35,040	3 19					35,040	1 25
43	Khardi	19,646	3 63	19,087	4 53	2,19,987	20 04	23,644	7 40	31,580	7 41	3,13,944	11 18
44	Halki	16,762	3 08	13,675	3 24	1,82,384	16 61	6,710	2 10	14,390	3 38	2,33,921	8 33
45	Kharda					6,403	0 59					6,403	0 23
46	Barda					2,507	0 23			10		2,517	0 09
47	Kharab	1,290	0 24	807	0 19	4,381	0 40	893	0 28	2,200	0 52	9,571	0 34
	Total	5,13,433	100	4,21,563	100	10,97,965	100	3,19,551	100	4,26,204	100	28,08,716	100

APPENDIX No XIII.

Return of crops

		RAILWAY							
	Traffic								
		Wheat	Gram	Linseed	Tobacco	Manufactures	Salt	Other articles carried	Total Value
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	£
Year 1870-71									
Up	14	17,000	5,000	3,000	400	600	1,000	4,000	60,000
Down	14	11,000	3,000	800	1,200	1,500	800	2,000	15,000
Up	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	200	100	500	4,000
Down	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	200	100	500	4,000
Up	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	200	100	500	4,000
Down	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	200	100	500	4,000
Up	14	2,000	1,000	1,000	100	200	100	500	4,000
Down	14	2

APPENDIX No. XIII—(*continued*)

Tahsil	Total number of villages	Area	Cultivated	Irrigated	Assessed	Land revenue	Value per acre of assessed land	Total revenue	Incidence per acre of assessed land	Incidence per acre of cultivated land	Number of holdings	Average area of holding	Average assessment of holding
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
INDORE DISTRICT						**YEAR OF EXPIRY**							
Indore	115	13,126·82	12,814·12	427·31	1,63,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mhow	91	10,931·13	9,870·01	242·18	1,10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sawer	128	24,971·[illegible]	10,977·70	[illegible]	720·19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Depalpur	159	31,782·71	17,327·21	18·19	1,91·23	22·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petlawad	38	6,680	3,7[illegible]	48·12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
District total	61	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,710·[illegible]	10,523·11	9·31	2·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
						LAST SETTLEMENT							
Indore	115	17,8[illegible]·68	4,102·32	1,781·16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mhow	91	13,08·[illegible]	4,091·2[illegible]	1,710·7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sawer	128	20,188·26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Depalpur	159	29,698·18	7·03·71	2,132·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petlawad	38	191·23	1,[illegible]·32	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
District total	661	81,91[illegible]·21	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]·37	1,18·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX No. XIII—(*continued.*)

Tahsil	Total number of villages	RABI							
		Wheat and Lissi	Gram	Linseed	Poppy	Maghi Til	Barley	Other Rabi crops	Total Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAHIDPUR DISTRICT				YEAR OF REVISION					
Mahidpur	16	11,851·80	[illegible]	3,500·11	[illegible]	1,[illegible]·02	65·[illegible]	716·20	29,116·51
Tarana	104	[illegible]	6,049·34	1,758·82	"	2·21	[illegible]	597·92	30,361·70
Sunderst	9	890·94	240·99	16·97	"		0·05	94·04	1,211·80
Alampur	5	5,115·61	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	"	"	183·10	178·05	14,261·75
District Total	444	40,795·96	24,189·60	7,110·10	70·83	122·83	271·42	1,002·20	75,061·01
				EAST SUPPLEMENT					
Mahidpur	216	16,[illegible]	1,[illegible]·00	1,05[illegible]	1,892·08	18·87	130·14	1,[illegible]	25,720·17
Tarana	104	15,868·[illegible]	2,638·67	891·07	1,1[illegible]	10·84	31·55	922·15	21,091·13
Sunderst	9	[illegible]	139·05	7·72	84·21	"	1·10	79·90	5[illegible]·19
Alampur	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,116·[illegible]	9·41	0·01		73·55	207·52	6,097·61
District Total	444	34,388·11	11,281·[illegible]	[illegible]	3,148·60	68·71	237·00	2,[illegible]	58,471·11

APPENDIX No XIII—(*continued*)

Tarana	Total number of villages	KHARIF										Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area
		Juar	Cotton	Till	Maize	Bajra	Rice	Urad, Mung	Arhar	Sugar-cane	Other Kharif crops	Total Kharif			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
MAHIDPUR DISTRICT						YEAR OF REVISION									
Mahidpur	216	53,692 49	43,334 32	184 90	2,208 15	1,508 71	69 55	17 37	1,661 17	298 67	1,222 67	1 01,049 00	1,13 745 61	631 70	1,12,81 91
Tarana	194	19,996 72	30,168 76	100 37	1,109 43	71 97	128 61	13 74	875 08	162 94	1,243 91	84,263 51	1,14,628 32	525 18	1 14,103 14
Sundersi	9	2,173 67	2,448 17	34 97	119 40	3 51	34 99	8 04	8 60	25 64	88 30	4 945 33	6,187 21	78 68	6,108 53
Alampur	25	2,387 67	2,416 76	94 14		693 59	4 20	2 42	0 70		198 99	5,998 47	20,260 22	48 61	20,211 61
District Total	444	98 450 53	87,368 01	1,105 38	3,436 98	2,279 78	237 35	41 57	2,545 60	487 25	2,753 87	1,98 106 32	2,71 821 36	1,184 17	2 72,237 01
						LAST SETTLEMENT									
alnidpur	216	19,430 71	17,817 06	1,090 82	3,144 06	1,307 76	34 90	16 19	1,272 75	16 13	744 12	68,90 80	91,031 97	3,160 86	01,174 11
Tarana	194	35 425 53	19,277 20	1,455 13	2,331 05	41 40	123 93	11 19	670 88	34 40	1,156 18	60,526 91	81,621 06	2,412 94	79,208 12
Sundersi	9	1,683 55	1,026 06	54 34	202 28		16 25	0 48	13 71	0 67	68 42	3,065 76	3,615 91	222 60	3,393 34
Alampur	25	6 508 70	2,978 00	58 82	29 00	1,329 67	96 64	1 88	3 19	0 25	1,900 85	12,951 00	19,048 61	1,777 81	17,270 80
District Total	444	87,107 49	41,098 32	2,654 11	5,706 39	2,678 83	290 74	30 04	1,960 53	53 45	3,869 57	1,46,449 47	1,98,920 58	7,874 21	1,91,046 37

APPENDIX No VIII—(*continued*)

Talukas	Total number of villages	RABI							
		Wheat and Peas	Gram	Linseed	Poppy	Maghai Till	Barley	Other Rabi crops	Total Rabi
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10
Satara District				YEAR OF RESTORATION					
Khatao	108	1,841·30	1,113·03	0·0				982·21	1,259·41
Dhebewadi	132	109·10	180·08	2·06				115·14	408·68
Jaoli	165	3,659·0	3,611·57	107·17			1·10	109·98	3,892·88
Sandhaw	118	1,105·10	1,709·24	11·54				181·73	3,007·39
Mahabaleshwar	116	1,256·0	1,960·51	509·76		18·19		208·81	7,010·66
Kaswand	182	1,89·1	1,000·78	176·81			0·84	106·10	3,729·06
Patan	200	1,111·3	910·01	35·97		2·15	0·0	210·18	1,046·16
Nivatpur	128	1,669·10	1,0·0·10	11·71			2·11	189·18	3,016·56
District Total	1,101	24,111·03	17,200·00	1,110·18		20·78	5·17	2,700·71	10,780·87
Karad				CASH RECEIPTS					
Khanapur	48	1,861·11	1,820·36	1,0·83	10·11	17·05		316·56	6,252·88
Bhilavadi	112	1,100·0	617·11	90·50	11·07	1·11		307·31	3,162·88
Jaoli	16	1,117·1	1,0·0·0	0·0·22	0·08	28·0		180·77	7,871·07
Sandhaw	118	1,119·21	1,001·0	11·06	1·50	3·06		81·70	1,0·1·70
Mahabaleshwar	116	6,190·0	1,103·01	615·11	1,981·10	10·76	0·10	110·00	10,110·01
Patan	18	1,000·01	1,201·17	0·3·11	111·81	18·00		200·10	10,0·8·85
Nivatpur	00	1,11·15	1,120·70	111·17	139·09	10·50		217·15	7,887·06
District Total	131	1,0·1·10	1,001·01	01·00	1,112·11	5·06		500·11	9,926·21
	1,101	17,120·06	11,010·07	3,0·0·07	0,010·28	110·11	0·10	2,111·89	80,201·27

APPENDIX No XIII—(*continued*)

Pargana	Total number of villages	KHARIF													
		Juar	Cotton	Till	Maize	Bajra	Rice	Urad, Mung	Arhar	Sugar-cane	Other kharif crops	Total Kharif	Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
NIMAR DISTRICT						YEAR OF REVISION									
Khargon	248	27,137 63	71,911 81	2,908 14	1,839 00	14,120 62	1,610 07	1,111 70	5,217 42	3 07	11,356 30	1,36,079 85	1,40,339 26	3,754 10	1,36,785 16
Bhikangaon	232	34,311 19	83,094 41	5,354 76	770 99	8,914 19	383 07	2,111 21	6,298 12		7,297 66	1,18,868 11	1,19,766 09	764 98	1,19,001 70
Segaon	145	23,119 38	55,191 03	3,184 72	3,783 13	8,603 86	4,102 08	3,215 16	3,902 93	2 09	11,091 60	1,20,239 91	1,29,132 79	4,994 63	1,24,138 16
Sendhwa	118	17,733 46	51,172 39	2,101 13	7,697 33	10,082 09	2,081 11	897 57	172 31		1,961 14	84,469 07	87,826 15	1,240 62	86,570 83
Maheshwar	146	13,731 77	28,019 55	235 76	1,061 03	6,171 49	32 17	79 67	3,699 36	1 00	600 39	54,276 19	61,108 85	1,110 04	60,16 81
Kasrawad	182	19,021 81	44,315 82	65 25	1,287 17	9,709 58	501 35	287 03	6,206 21	2 29	4,281 15	88,082 70	96,812 66	885 17	95,927 19
Barwaha	200	21,525 35	47,191 96	1,151 69	616 76	4,164 86	150 41	520 60	1,671 06		3,303 85	81,329 14	88,976 89	1,223 79	87,752 10
Khairpur	121	14,109 19	33,088 48	1,470 94	3,062 15	7,014 29	1,115 50	1,895 16	1,630 79		7,318 65	77,734 15	80,650 70	1,279 16	79,371 54
District Total	1,401	1,72,291 42	3,97,184 36	17,271 69	31,691 97	73,270 89	9,226 03	10,118 10	31,857 70	8 36	50,644 03	7,94,059 42	8,34,810 29	15,097 80	8,19,712 49
						LAST SETTLEMENT									
Khaigaon	248	26,052 21	54,497 58	11,711 14	1,459 38	13,258 33	1,024 01	1,025 52	9,180 35	6 17	11,828 21	1,06,426 35	1,12,6 9 21	3,0 1901	1,09,026 20
Bhikangaon	232	37,299 38	55,052 80	27,250 11	1,407 50	5,326 55	129	11 71	7,312 13		20,839 63	1,20,993 10	1,21,0 0 98	1,588 26	1,21,167 72
Segaon	145	17,153 18	16,211 01	13,986 36	8,051 92	11,718 68	1,0 8 26	1,734 76	1,113 18	08 15	6,312 40	80,093 60	88,376 57	2,894 02	85,572 55
Sendhwa	118	7 929 01	19,920 92	9,709 16	1,833 36	11,0 1 01	993 60	422 61	526 90	9 77	2,953 48	61,128 09	64,041 79	903 69	61,623 10
Maheshwar	146	15,117 90	11,741 93	1,091 18	1,360 18	5,186 88	26 11	10 07	3,011 2	17 51	961 14	15,170 69	65,486 73	2,889 34	62,597 39
Kasrawad	182	22,155 10	17,780 10	1,812 12	3,250 26	6,900 10	111 07	570 84	8,327 71	128 00	3,129 02	66,90 52	80,114 37	2,151 51	77,962 83
Barwaha	200	26,069 27	25,113 29	1,961 69	2,473 11	4,398 27	221 04	103 28	7,062 90	16 61	1,936 24	71,287 12	80,674 78	3,517 69	78,157 09
Khairpur	121	11,411 31	21,101 02	3,171 32	3,108 65	6,666 33	1,115 61	2,086 99	1,898 19	88 18	3,828 02	61,095 51	72,230 77	3,735 63	69,495 14
District Total	1,401	1,54,378 11	1,60,171 64	16,276 47	32,880 69	67,119 7	5,252 3	6,880 72	11,195 67	384 74	51,588 66	6,17,718 94	6,77,580 20	18,678 18	6,58,902 02

APPENDIX No. XIII.—(*continued.*)

Parganas	Total number of villages	Rabi: Wheat and Rice	Gram	Linseed	Poppy	Maghi Til	Barley	Other Rabi crops	Total Rabi
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				YEAR OF REVISION					
NEWAWAH DISTRICT									
Khatoran	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		897.81	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,371.96
Kantaphar	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		960.74	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,9[illegible]
Kamal	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		918.44	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,719.84
Total	[illegible]	18,562.[illegible]	[illegible]	1,812.52		[illegible]	[illegible]	1,111.50	[illegible]
				EAST SETTLEMENT					
Khatoran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kantaphar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	131.94	419.78		[illegible]	11,834.81
Kamal	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	146.2[illegible]	928.4[illegible]		162.25	15,330.19
Total	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,208.19		[illegible]	4,948.09

APPENDIX No XIII—(*continued*)

Pargana	Total number of villages	KHARIF											Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area
		Jowar	Cotton	Tilli	Maize	Bajra	Rice	Urad, Mung,	Arhar	Sugar-cane	Other kharif crops	Total Kharif			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
							YEAR OF REVISION								
NEMAWAR DISTRICT															
Khategaon	112	2,225 18	27,061 16	109 21	813 25	5 78	131 14	2 49	7 65	2 92	311 48	31,600 16	72,972 42	240 61	72,731 81
Kantaphor	119	1,415 20	24,406 13	4,821 19	1,229 65	36 61	160 77	7 77	6 23	0 70	715 34	47,952 28	58,898 24	334 76	58,563 48
Kanud	111	2,964 01	20,042 30	2,212 12	976 62	9 0	157 65	1 69	7 72	2 15	927 72	34,331 01	19,050 85	302 81	48,748 04
District Total	362	27,021 12	71,209 09	7,175 52	3,019 52	51 02	449 86	11 95	21 60	5 37	1,984 54	1,13,883 75	1,80,921 51	878 18	1,80,043 33
							LAST SETTLEMENT								
Khategaon	112	8,181 16	10,178 24	1,016 01	1,128 75	36 43	61 61	1 12	91 85	10 08	999 71	22,011 29	69,804 38	416 86	69,387 52
Kantaphor	119	24,0 3 71	14,510 31	7,831 18	1,602 67	1,011 75	132 44	3 11	23 81	16 79	1,369 06	50,599 39	62,454 20	533 41	61,920 79
Kanud	111	17,1 9 51	11,933 82	3,178 11	1,428 90	173 30	123 73	2 16	11 37	9 13	1,798 23	35,819 03	51,149 22	611 62	50,537 60
District Total	362	19,740 04	36,622 37	12,025 26	4,160 38	1,221 08	320 78	6 03	130 03	36 00	3,967 05	1,08,459 71	1,83,407 80	1,561 89	1,81,845 91

APPENDIX No XIII—(*continued*).

Pargana	Total number of villages	Wheat and Lucerne	Gram	Linseed	Lentil	Masúr Dál	Barley	Other Rabi Crops	Total Rabi
					RABI				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAMGARH BHANGURA DISTRICT					YEAR OF REVISION				
Gareth	146	3,050 11	1,703 19	208 58	718 13	0 21	434 27	718 10	9,618 60
Rampura	108	3,014 05	1,800 0	178 00	337 13	0 71	2,57 06	220 76	8,111 11
Bhanpura	80	4,760 70	2,20 78	1,831 85			131 33	307 10	9,999 99
Nandwai	38	160 8	240 31	91 03			2,0 9	130 93	1,051 61
Sunel	1	1,1 04	1,809 20	1,193 15			478 20	1,1 88	14,713 63
Jirapur	1 1	5,013 69	1,012 71	876 60		0 61	750 15	487 15	11,132 21
Manasa	150	10 00 01	2,561 80	2,020 31	1 1 9 62	1 76	60 16	181 11	23,002 97
District Total	7 0	37 111 11	2 61 07	1 0 11	3,11 13	2 89	2,6 72	2,028 37	1,011 31
					LAST SETTLEMENT				
Gareth	1 1	1 80 26	821 81	87 21	2,818 81	1 91	119 66	117 72	6,821 93
Rampura	1 8	2,80 80	8,0 21	190	1,110 12	26 71	100 12	120 21	6,777 18
Bhanpura	80	3 1 1	0 00	2 1 61	1 215 1	1 91	226 12	10 37	5,921 09
Nandwai	8	1 15	1 11	1 71	191 91	20 78	188 80	61 16	1,213 71
Sunel	1	1 1 06	10 60	180 57	1,310 7	21 87	1 1 79	203 13	9,396 69
Jirapur	1 1	1,8 0 56	121 72	108 71	3 127 70	27 09	117 87	14 09	8,711 80
Manasa	1 0	4 1 1 11	1 0 1 71	6 1 7	0 8 1 91	1 1 0	121 11	1 1 26	9,1 1 17
District Total	7 0	1 61 10	1 1 8 87	1,6 2 81	1 1 2 10	119 71	1,9 5 30	9 9 10	10,011 39

APPENDIX No XIII—(*continued*)

Pargana	Total number of villages	KHARIF											Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area
		Jowar	Cotton	Tilli	Maize	Pajra	Urad, Moth	Arhar	Sugar cane	Other kharif crops	Total Kharif				
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
BASHEPA BHASHEPA DISTRICT							YEAR OF REVISION								
Garoth	176	39,973 23	21,096 29	161 81	4,734 36	91 10	95 02	240 67	557 34	4 66	876 72	67,980 73	77,529 36	3,516 51	74,012 84
Rampura	103	19,708 89	5,231 80	791 31	3,001 26	19 11	15 89	198 81	108 37	1 27	519 47	29,599 41	27,011 84	1,306 67	25,708 17
Bhanpura	80	13,902 07	4,573 32	428 77	2,076 29	11 23	6 31	160 62	38 96	1 57	271 70	20,133 83	29,433 66	1,724 78	27,708 88
Mandwal	23	170 86	499 56	152 53	687 78		10 71	85 50	1 66	41 40	6 96	2,310 10	3,361 74	731 80	2,629 94
Sun I	74	18,831 90	10,008 88	26 97	2,071 11	5 65	43 57	139 17	40 05	106 74	582 11	31,867 15	46,211 07	1,844 96	44,366 11
Jirapur	174	23,243 55	18,703 73	911 84	1 719 76	16 75	117 11	6 02	118 99	271 04	680 61	19,302 71	60,424 98	3,035 32	57,389 66
Manasa	1 0	27,712 21	14,316 43	2,217 53	1,312 09	6 61	1 21	90 16	101 05	3 62	1,023 72	52,091 61	75,091 68	2,977 51	72,117 17
District total	799	1,43,174 68	74,429 01	4,570 81	22,1 1 61	110 31	628 21	1,920 31	810 01	11 16	4,923 32	2,41,18 99	3,19,100 12	15,167 55	3,04,932 77
							JASSI SUBDIVISION								
Garoth	176	28,123 31	3,180 01	1,091 59	1,097 10	25 44	28 58	106 31	407 61	6 37	406 01	37,713 18	43,535 03	3,409 1	40,125 58
Rampura	103	11,443 98	883 21	758 05	3,170 82	36 99	8 12	32 27	111 1	7 08	273 98	16,820 50	23,597 68	2,298 61	20,339 07
Bhanpura	80	13,163 06	815 17	389 52	2,182 62	124 85	17 90	75 86	96 22	2 10	300 27	19,191 17	25,411 86	1,736 80	23,678 06
Mandwal	23	428 51	229 96	117 23	1,116 17	12 50	1 70	20 16	0 25	10 31	69 10	2,310 63	3,369 36	1,026 50	2,532 86
Sun I	74	22,0 5 21	2, 61 22	810 57	3,107 62	1 86	2 22	82 57	19 36	15 13	113 70	28,282 68	37,679 37	2,039 52	35,639 85
Jirapur	174	23,250 38	9,031 26	1,031 57	4,011 37	68 80	200 11	23 17	178 67	11 11	538 97	38,163 61	16,868 14	3,295 83	13,572 61
Manasa	1 0	22,8 9 01	2,2 1 80	2,726 67	1,311 57	87 68	9 01	18 11	26 01	16 63	1,111 81	31,476 43	42,9 0 89	3,457 18	39,133 41
District total	799	1,21,253 55	20,061 66	6,,3 00	21,028 57	418 21	300 42	302 01	903 13	102 23	3,111 87	1,76,191 24	2,22,,2 63	17,264 19	2,05,261 41

APPENDIX No XIII—(*continued*)

District	Total number of villages	RABI							
		Wheat and Pi si	Gram	Linseed	Poppy	Maghi Til	Barley	Other Rabi crops	Total Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				YEAR OF REVISION					
Indore	561	1,93,281 21	25,577 19	21,681 39		39 40	39 40	5,288 89	2,45,907 78
Mahidpur	444	40,795 06	24,182 60	7,416 10	70·8	122·83	274 42	1,902 20	75,064 94
Nimar	1,404	24,347 03	12,260 60	1,350 58		20 78	5 17	2,766 71	40,750 87
Nemawar	363	48,562 53	12,919 30	1,832 52		2,606 79	5 12	1,111 50	67,037 76
Rampura Bhanpura	790	33,411 44	25,561 07	7,426 31	2,615 33	2 89	2,965 72	2,928 57	74,914 33
State total	3,561	3,40,398 17	1,00 804 06	39,706 90	2,686 16	2,792 69	3,289 83	13,997 87	5,03,675 68
				LAST SETTLEMENT					
Indore	561	1 33,495 18	17,530 77	14,907 86	4,218 41	502 58	149 66	5,893 44	1,76,697 90
Mahidpur	444	33,988 3	11,281 77	2,863 36	3,148 66	68 71	257 00	2,563 48	53,171 11
Nimar	1,404	37,429 66	13,940 67	2,660 07	3,949 28	140 11	0 10	2,141 38	60,261 27
Nemawar	362	55,892 49	11,069 46	1,790 62	396 76	4,208 19		1,590 57	74,948 09
Rampura Bhanpura	790	24,654 10	4,598 87	1,672 83	12,129 19	119·74	1,925 50	938 16	46,031 39
State total	3 561	2,84,759 26	58,421 54	23,894 74	23,835 30	5,039 33	2,332 26	13,127 03	4,11,409 76

APPENDIX No. XIII—(*concluded*)

District	Total number of villages	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females	Literate	Males	Females	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Sikhs	Jains	Others
1	2	11	12	1	11	1	10	1	9	18	20	21	2	3	4	

Area and Population

Indore	41	7,50,01	3,30,001	1,10,-	50,5,1	59,11,2,00	1,16,1	74,1	1,1,-	7,51,1,21	1,25,-	1,01,-	1,1,-	3,7,31,1,-
Mahidpur	411	1,10,3	1,20,11	1,11,-	1,1	1,2,-	23,1,-	11	1,1	1,45,1	1,-,-	1,5,77,2	1,1,21	1,1,1,-	2,1,-
Nimar	1,101	1,72,1,42,1	1,1,1,36	1,1,71,-	1	1,1,1,13	1,1,-	52	1,17,41,1	11,-	1	1,2	21,11,1	91,-	1,1,42	1,30,81,2,-	1,1,-	1,1,1	1,1,1,-
Nemawar	1,1,2	2,1,1,12	1,1,1,-	1,-	2	1,1,-	1,1,2	11,-	11,-	21,1,-	3	1,1,1	1,13,1,-	6,1,1,21,1	1,-	1,1,-	1,1,-
Ratnpura-Bhanpura	1,1,-	1,31,1,72,1	1,-,-	1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,-	1,1,21	1,1,-	1,-	1,-	1,1,-	1,1,-	2,11,1,-	1,1,-	1,1,-	1,1,-
State total	1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-

Land Settlement

Indore	1,1,1	31,1,1,21	2,1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-
Mahidpur	411	87,1,1,1,-	1,1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-
Nimar	1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-
Nimawar	1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-
Ratnpura-Bhanpura	1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-
State total	1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,1,1	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-	1,1,1,-

APPENDIX No XIV

Circle Standard Rates, District Indore

Serial number	Name of pargana and circle	Number of villages	Rates for— Adan I AA	Adan I A	Adan I	Adan II	Adan III	Salgatta I	Salgatta II	Talukh	Kali I AA	Kali I A	Kali I	Kali II	Kali III	Khardi	Halki
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	I —PARGANA INDORE.		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1	Ordinary I	13		15 0 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	8 0 0		8 1 0			3 8 0	3 14 0	2 9 0	1 11 0	1 1 0	0 14 0
2	Ordinary II	87		13 0 0	10 0 0	8 4 0	7 4 0	1 1 0	3 1 0	1 10 0		0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 13 0
3	Ordinary III	17		11 8 0	9 8 0	8 1 0	7 0 0					2 11 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
4	Ujad I	23		13 0 0	10 0 0	8 1 0	7 1 0	1 4 0				2 12 0	2 6 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 1 0	0 12 0
5	Ujad II	6			6 8 0	4 12 0	4 0 0			2 0 0		2 0 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
		145															
	II —PARGANA MHOW																
1	Ordinary I	7		15 8 0	12 8 0	9 4 0	8 0 0			3 0 0		3 14 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 1 0	1 0 0	0 13 0
2	Ordinary II	22		14 8 0	11 8 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0			3 8 0	2 13 0	2 5 0	1 14 0	1 1 0	0 11 0
3	Ordinary III	12		19 8 0	10 8 0	8 4 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0			3 1 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	1 3 0	0 12 0
4	Ordinary IV	10		12 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	3 14 0	3 2 0			2 12 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	0 11 0
	Jungle	10		8 8 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	3 10 0	3 0 0			2 0 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 1 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
		91															
	III —PARGANA DEWALIA																
1	Central Superior	1	16 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0					3 6 0	2 14 0	2 6 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2	Central Ordinary	36		13 8 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	7 12 0				3 12 0	3 4 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	0 14 0
3	Betma	38		13 12 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	7 12 0				3 12 0	3 4 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 3 0	0 14 0
4	Chambal	20		12 8 0	10 12 0	8 12 0	7 0 0					3 1 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 1 0	0 11 0
5	Chambhar	33		13 8 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	7 4 0					3 2 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 11 0
		139															

APPENDIX No XIV —(*continued.*)

District Mahudpur.

Serial No	Name of pargana and circle	Normal village	RATES FOR — Adan I A	Adan I	Adan II	Adan III	Salatta I	Salatta II	Talakh I	Talakh II	Kali I A	Kali I	Kali I B	Kali II	Kali II B
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
	II —PARGANA MAHUDPUR.														
1	Jhanda I	3	1 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 14 0	2 10 0		2 2 0	
2	Jhanda II	21	13 0 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	7 8 0					2 11 0	2 7 0		1 15 0	
3	West Kshetra I	29	11 8 0	12 12 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 11 0		2 15 0	3 11 0		2 1 0	
4	West Kshetra II	7	12 8 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	8 0		3 0 0	2 13 0		2 11 0	3 8 0		2 0 0	
5	Ordinary I	68	11 0 0	12 8 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	2 12 0		3 1 0	
6	Ordinary II	11	13 0 0	10 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0			2 12 0	2 8 0		2 0 0	
7	Jagheti I	11	11 0 0	12 8 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0			3 0 0	3 11 0		2 1 0	
8	Jagheti II	9	12 0 0	10 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0			2 12 0	2 8 0		2 1 0	
	Total	316													
	II —PARGANA TARANA														
1	Ordinary I	81	13 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0		3 1 0	3 15 0		2 7 0	
2	Ordinary II	89	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0		2 11 0	2 9 0		2 1 0	
3	Kali Sindh I	18	12 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0			3 2 0	2 12 0		2 4 0	
4	Kali Sindh II	24	13 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0			4 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0		2 0 0	

APPENDIX No. XIV—*(continued.)*
District Mahudpur.

| Serial No. | Name of pargana and circle | Number of villages | Patwari's— | | |

APPENDIX No XIV—(*continued*)
District Mahidpur

Serial No	Name of pargana and circle.	Number of villages	Rates for Kal III	Khardi	Halli	Parwa I	Parwa II	Moti Dhang.	Bichli Dhang.	Patli Dhang.	Tir I.	Tir II.
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	I.—PARGANA MAHIDPUR.											
1	Jharda I	3	1 15 0	1 2 0	0 11 0							
2	Jharda II	11	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 9 0							
3	West Kshipra I	6	1 12 0	1 2 0	0 11 0		"					
4	West Kshipra II	7	1 9 0	1 0 0	0 9 0		"					
5	Ordinary I	6	1 15 0	1 2 0	0 15 0							
6	Ordinary II	11	1 [illegible]	1 0 0	0 10 0							
7	Jagati I	19	1 11	1 2 0	0 12 0							
8	Jagati II	9	1 9 0	1 0 0	0 10 0		"				"	"
	Total	218										
	II.—PARGANA PARANA											
1	Ordinary I	21	1 15 0	1 6 0	1 0 0							
2	Ordinary II	19	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 15 0							
3	Kali Sindh I	18	1 15 0	1 1 0	0 14 0							
4	Kali Sindh II	22	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 12 0							

APPENDIX No. XIV—(*concluded*)

District Mahalpur

Serial No.	Name of pargana or circle	Number of villages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	II.—PARGANA TARANA—(*concluded*)											
5	Superior I	22	2 2 0	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]							
6	Superior II	11	1 1 0	1 4 [illegible]	[illegible]							
7	Jungle I	15	1 1 0	1 [illegible]	1							
8	Jungle II	13	1 0	1 [illegible] 0	[illegible]							
	Total	14										
	III.—PARGANA SUNDRISI	1	1 14 0	1 2 [illegible]	1							
	IV.—PARGANA ALAMPUR											
	Circle I	6				3 4 0	2 15 [illegible]	2 8 0	1 12 [illegible]	1 3 [illegible]		1 0 0
	Circle II	[illegible]				3 2 0	2 11 [illegible]	2 [illegible] 0	1 [illegible] [illegible]	1 2 0	[illegible] 0 0	
	Circle III	[illegible]				2 11 0	2 10 0	2 4 [illegible]	1 [illegible] [illegible]	1 0 [illegible]	1 10 0	3 [illegible]
	Circle IV					2 10 0	[illegible] 4 [illegible]	2 2 0	1 6 [illegible]	0 13 [illegible]	1 4 0	3 4
	Total	20										
	District total	444										

APPENDIX No XIV —(*continued.*)

District Nimar.

Serial No.	Name of Pargana and Circle	Number of villages	Rates for— Adan IA	Adan I	Adan II.	Adan III.	Kali IV	Kali I	Kali IP	Kali IIA.	Kali II.	Kali III.	Kali IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	I —KHANDWA PARGANA		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ordinary I Circle	75		9 0 0	7 8 0		1 0 0	2 10 0			2 0 0	1 8 0	
2	Ordinary II Circle	84		8 12 0	5 11 0		2 0 0	1 10 0			1 7 0	0 11 0	
3	Irrigation I Circle	30		9 8 0	7 10 0		2 12 0	2 6 0			1 11 0	1 7 0	
4	Irrigation II Circl	13		7 8 0	6 4 0		2 2 0	1 11 0			1 5 0	0 15 0	
5	Jungle Circle	18		6 1 0	4 4 0		1 8 0	1 1 0			0 18 0	0 11 0	
		218											
	II —BHIKANGAON PARGANA												
1	Ordinary I Circle	13	9 0 0	7 8 0	6 1 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 6 0			1 13 0	1 6 0	1 0 0
2	Ordinary II Circle	100	7 2 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 13 0	2 0 0	1 11 0			1 4 0	0 13 0	0 12 0
3	Jungle Circle	30		5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 11 0	1 6 0			1 1 0	0 13 0	0 9 0
		243											
	III —BARWAHA PARGANA												
1	Narbada Circle	27		11 0 0	8 8 0	6 8 0	4 4 0	3 6 0			2 0 0	1 11 0	
2	Ordinary I Circle	89		10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 6 0	2 11 0			2 1 0	1 8 0	
3	Ordinary II Circle	9		9 0 0	6 1 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 2 0			1 10 0	1 2 0	
4	Jungle I Circle	61		7 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 1 0			1 10 0	1 2 0	
5	Jungle II Circle	14		6 0 0			1 12 0	1 8 0			1 2 0	0 14 0	
		500											

APPENDIX No. XIV—(continued)

District Nimar

Serial No.	Name of Pargana and Circle	Number of villages	Adan II	Adan I	Adan II	Adan III	Kali IA	Kali I	Kali IB	Kali IIA	Kali II	Kali III	Kali IV
			Rates for—										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	IV.—KASHAWAD PARGANA												
1	Narbada I Circle	31		12 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	4 8 0	3 [illegible]			2 11 0	2 1 0	
2	Narbada II Circle	9		[illegible]	6 12 0	[illegible]	3 8 0	2 11 0		..	2 2 0	1 7 0	
3	Ordinary I Circle	71		11 0 0	[illegible]	6 0 0	3 8 0	2 11 0			2 3 0	1 12 0	..
4	Ordinary II Circle	41		8 8 0	6 4 0	[illegible]	2 5 0	2 2 0			1 8 0	1 2 0	
5	Jungle I Circle	12		7 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	2 6 0	1 14 0			1 6 0	1 1 0	..
6	Jungle II Circle	36		6 0 0	4 8 0	3 [illegible] 0	1 11 0	1 [illegible] 0		..	1 2 0	0 13 0	..
		182											
	V.—MAHESHWAR PARGANA												
1	Narbada I Circle	47		12 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	7 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0			2 12 0	2 [illegible] 0	..
2	Narbada II Circle	9		9 0 0	6 12 0	[illegible] 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0		..	2 2 0	1 7 0	
3	Ordinary I Circle	71		11 0 0	8 8 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	2 15 0			2 4 0	1 12 0	..
4	Ordinary II Circle	10		8 8 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 4 0			1 12 0	1 5 0	..
5	Jungle Circle	9		7 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	2 6 0	1 15 0			1 7 0	1 2 0	..
		146											

APPENDIX No. XIV—(*continued*)

District Nimar

Serial No.	Name of Tarpana and Circle	Number of villages	RATES FOR— Adan I A	Adan I	Adan II	Adan III	Kali I A	Kali I	Kali I B	Kali II A	Kali II	Kali III	Kali IV
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	VI — KHAN TARPANA		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
1	Narbada I Circle	23		9 8 0	7 8 0	5 12 0	3 1 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	
2	Narbada II Circle	9		7 0 0	10 0		2 14 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
3	Ordinary I Circle	10		10 8 0	7 12 0		1 0 0	2 7 0			1 12 0	1 1 0	"
4	Ordinary II Circle	65		6 0 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	2 2 0	1 10 0			1 1 0	0 14 0	
5	Jungle Circle	51		4 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0			1 0 0	0 12 0	
		156											
	VII —NISARPUR TARPANA												
1	Narbada Circle	23	11 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	"		2 4 0	1 9 0	"
2	Adan Circle	23	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	5 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0			1 10 0	1 5 0	
3	Ordinary I Circle	66	7 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	"		1 5 0	1 0 0	"
4	Ordinary II Circle	11		5 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0			1 2 0	0 14 0	
		123											
	VIII —SUNDHWA TARPANA												
1	Warla Circle	21	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 12 0		3 9 0	2 14 0	"		1 9 0	1 3 6	
2	Ordinary Circle	17	6 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 8 0			1 3 0	0 13 6	
3	Jungle Circle	97	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	"	"	0 14 6	0 11 0	
		118											
	District Total	1,101											

APPENDIX No. XIV—(*continued*)

District Nimar

| Serial No. | Name of Parganas [illegible] | No. of [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

APPENDIX No. XIV—(*continued.*)

District Nimar.

Serial No.	Name of Pargana and Circle.	Number of villages.	Rates for— Salgatta I.	Salgatta II.	Talakh I.	Talakh II.	Khardi.	Halki.	Kharda.	Barda.	Pilota I.	Pilota II.	Pilota III.
	1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	IV.—KASRAWAD PARGANA.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Narbada I Circle	31			5 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	,,	,,	2 1 0	1 11 0	1 8 0
	Narbad II Circle	9		,,	,,	3 8 0	1 1 0	0 11 0	,,	,,	1 11 0	1 4 0	0 11 0
3	Ordinary I Circle	51	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	,,	1 1 0	0 12 0	,,	,,	1 11 0	1 4 0	0 11 0
4	Ordinary II Circle	41	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	,,	0 12 0	0 9 0	,,	,,	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
5	Jungle I Circle	12				,,	0 11 0	0 [illegible] 6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6	Jungle II Circle	80	2 12 0	2 4 0	,,	,,	0 9 0	0 6 0	,,	,,	0 13 0	0 9 0	0 ,,
		183											
	V.—MAHESHWAR PARGANA.												
1	Narbada I Circle	17	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 5 0	0 14 6	,,	,,	2 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0
2	Narbada II Circle	9				,,	1 1 0	0 10 6	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 4 0	0 11 [illegible]
3	Ordinary I Circle	1	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
4	Ordinary II Circle	10	1 0 0	3 0 0	,,	,,	0 11 0	0 10 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	
5	Jungle Circle	9	3 8 0	2 8 0	,,	,,	0 12 0	0 9 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
		116											

APPENDIX No XIV—(*continued*)
District Nimar

Serial No	Name of Pargana and Circle	Number of villages	Rates for — Salgatta I	Salgatta II	Talakh I	Talakh II	Khardi	Halki	Kharda	Barda	Pilota I	Pilota II	Pilota III
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	VI.—SEGAON PARGANA.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Narbada I Circle	20			4 8 0		1 0 0	0 10 0	...		1 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 6
2	Narbada II Circle	9					0 12 0	0 8 0			1 2 6	0 12 0	0 8 0
3	Ordinary I Circle	10	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0		0 14 0	0 8 0					
4	Ordinary II Circle	65	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0		0 10 0	0 7 0					
5	Jungle Circle ..	51	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0		0 8 0	0 6 0					
		155											
	VII.—NISARPUR PARGANA												
1	Narbada Circle	20			3 0 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 10 0			1 8 0	1 0 0	
2	Adan Circle	23	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 9 6					
3	Ordinary I Circle	66	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	0 11 0	0 8 0					
4	Ordinary II Circle	11	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		0 10 0	0 7 6					
		123											
	VIII.—SENDHWA PARGANA												
1	Warla Circle	24					0 12 0	0 8 0					
2	Ordinary Circle	57		2 4 0			0 9 0	0 6 3					
3	Jungle Circle ..	37	2 0 0	1 12 0			0 7 3	0 5 0					
		118											
	District Total	1,404											

APPENDIX No. XIV —(*continued*)

District Nemawar

Serial No	Name of Pargana and circle	Number of villages	Rates for— Adan IA	Adan I	Adan II	Adan III	Kali IA	Kali I	Kali II	Kali III	Khardi	Halki	Chausala I	Chausala II	Hisala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	I—KHATIGAON PARGANA		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1	Ordinary I (East Circle)	22		7 10 0	6 0 0		3 6 0	2 12 0	1 17 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0			
2	Ordinary I (Central)	11	8 9 0	7 10 0	6 8 0	4 14 0	3 8 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 8 0		0 12 0	0 9 0
	Ordinary I	21	8 6 0	7 7 0	5 11 0	4 7 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0	1 6 0	0 11 0	0 7 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
4	Ordinary II	18		7 5 0	5 12 0		3 1 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
5	Submontane I	9		6 13 0	5 5 0	3 14 0	2 4 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0			
6	Submontane II	15		6 0 0	5 0 0		2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 6 0			
	Total	132													
	II—KANNOD PARGANA														
1	Ordinary I (Central)	9		8 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 9 0	1 17 0	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 11 0		0 8 0
2	Ordinary I	28		7 6 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	3 14 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 7 0
3	Ordinary II	31	7 11 0	7 0 0	5 11 0		2 8 0	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 1 0	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
4	Submontane I	16	8 11 0	7 11 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	2 9 0	2 2 0	1 9 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 6 0			
5	Submontane II	9		7 12 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 5 0			
6	Chausala I	11		7 11 0	5 1 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 7 0
7	Chausala II	6		7 0 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
	Total	111													

APPENDIX No XIV.—(*continued*)

District Rampura-Bhanpura

Serial number	Name of pargana and circle	Number of villages	Rates for:— Adan IV	Adan I	Adan II	Adan III	Adan IIIB	Salkatta I	Salkatta II	Talukh I	Talukh II	Kali I-A	Kali IAB	Kali I	Kali IB	Kali II	Kali III	Khardi	Halki
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	I—Gaboth Pargana		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1	Gaboth I	35	11 8 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	9 0 0		1 8 0	3 8 0	,		3 6 0		2 11 0		2 6 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	0 13 0
2	Gaboth II	51	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	8 0 0		4 0 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0		2 6 0		1 11 0	1 8 0	1 1 0	0 11 0
3	Ordinary I	18	11 0 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	9 0 0				3 1 0	2 12 0	3 1 0		2 13 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 3 0	0 12 0
4	Ordinary II	11	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0		1 8 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	,	2 4 0	,	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
5	Chandwasa I	13	11 8 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	9 0 0		1 0 0	3 8 0			3 2 0		2 11 0		2 3 0	1 11 0	1 1 0	0 11 0
6	Chandwasa II	15	12 0 0	10 8 0	9 0 0	7 8 0		3 4 0	2 8 0			2 8 0		2 7 0		1 12 0	1 6 0	0 15 0	0 9 0
	Total	176																	
	II—Rampura Pargana																		
1	Special	11	11 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	4 1 0	3 0 0	1 6 0		3 1 0	,	2 13 6	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 11 0	1 1 0	0 12 0
2	Ordinary I	29	11 0 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	7 8 0				1 0 0	2 0 0	3 15 0		2 9 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	0 11 0
3	Ordinary II	23	,	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0						2 1 0		2 2 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 1 0	0 13 0	0 9 0
4	Pathar I	23	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 0				2 , 0		1 13 0		1 7 0	1 2 0	0 13 0	0 8 0
5	Pathar II	18		7 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0				1 2 0	1 10 0	,	1 1 0		1 1 0	0 13 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
	Total	108																	

APPENDIX No XIV —(*concluded*)

District Rampura-Bhanpura

| Serial number | Name of pargana and circle | Number of villages | RATES FOR— | | |

APPENDIX No XV

Villages assessed at rates modified more than 25%

District	Parganna		Village	Expiring Revenue	Proposed Revenue	Percentage of increase	Extent of modification of standard rates
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Indore	Indore	1	Jamnavat Buzurg	31	37	8 8	—17½%
		2	Kewadia	551	607	85 6	—17½%
	Mhow	3	Golkheda	127	122	—1 9	—50%
Nimar	Khargone	4	Keshopura	732	997	18 2	—17½%
		5	Barud	2,990	3,769	26 0	+37½%
		6	Shrikhandi	970	1,353	38 8	—37½%
		7	Bhatud	458	645	40 8	—17½%
		8	Anakwadi	233	374	60 5	—17½%
		9	Bulkhad Badi	309	463	50 5	—31¼%
		10	Bishanpura	247	356	44 1	—37½%
		11	Sarwardeola	512	707	38 1	—31¼%
		12	Badikhurd	281	130	32 7	—37½%
		13	Gayaspura	491	677	38 5	—17½%
	Bhikangaon	14	Silda	813	1,300	59 9	—37½%
		15	Mohardad	179	284	58 1	—37½%
		16	Sawada	704	918	30 4	—17½%
		17	Paldhi Buzurg	971	1,132	16 6	+37½%
		18	Surwakarda	480	630	31 3	—31¼%
		19	Pokhrabad	428	617	44 2	—37½%
		20	Pichhava	980	1,184	20 2	+31¼%
		21	Nimkhedi	305	420	37 1	—37½%
		22	Nagjhiri	196	276	40 8	—31¼%
		23	Malkhedi	520	826	58 9	—17½%
		24	Talpura	286	372	30 1	—31¼%
		25	Kharadi	304	423	39 1	—31¼%
		26	Koshopura	200	294	47 6	—37½%
		27	Dondwada	429	606	42 6	—31¼%
		28	Dagadkhedi	291	432	48 5	—31¼%
		29	Bharadi	172	236	37 2	—31¼%
	Segaon	30	Jogwada	290	416	43 4	—31¼%
		31	Deoli	459	642	40 0	—31¼%
		32	Nagalwadi Khurd	396	570	43 9	—31¼%
		33	Panwada	768	1,120	45 8	—31¼%
		34	Panali	693	821	18 5	—37½%
		35	Damkheda	160	220	37 5	—37½%
		36	Kamodwada	251	353	40 6	—37½%
	Barwaha	37	Kodwar Khurd	251	400	67 1	—37½%
		38	Sagadya	603	1,008	67 1	—37½%
		39	Gumthi	783	1,148	45 9	—37½%

APPENDIX No XV—(*concluded*)

District	Pargana		Village	Expiring Revenue	Proposed Revenue	Percentage of increase	Extent of modification of standard rates
1	2			4	5	6	7
	Kasrawad	40	Rampura	11	176	53 4	—37½%
	Sendhwa	41	Hindoli	470	698	18 [illegible]	—37½%
	Nisarpur	42	Parda	1,431	2,206	38 9	—37½%
		43	Chandankhedi	480	670	19 6	— 7½%
		44	Julwania	558	696	24 7	+50%
		45	Kharajna	1,084	1,136	3 8	—37½%
		46	Rohana	111	154	7 7	+50%
Rampura-Bhanpura	Gareth	47	Bhilkhedi	83	87	4 8	—50%
		48	Junapani Pawai	371	417	12 5	—50
		49	Kharkhedi	484	754	11 5	—50%
		50	Padyakhedi	170	187	10 0	— 0%
		51	Hingoria	467	484	4 1	—50%
		52	Chidi	240	285	18 8	—50%
		53	Chaplyakhedi	136	1[illegible]9	1[illegible]	— 0%
		54	Pipiya Baja	722	77[illegible]	7 3	— 0%
		55	Karelya	1,010	1,095	8 4	—50%
		56	Jhobra	6	[illegible]	7 4	—50
		57	Sakria Khedi Halka No 21	207	222	7 3	— 0%
		58	Garda	4[illegible]6	[illegible]	11 2	—6[illegible]%
			Farm (Chandwara)	478	21	0	—50%
	Manasa	60	Narayangarh	15,7[illegible]	16,1[illegible]5	1	Special rate adopted which exceed circle rates by more than 25%
		61	Mokalpura	172	206	19 8	—50%
	Sunel	62	Karamkhedi	1,052	1,191	13 3	—50%

APPENDIX No XVI

Collections and Arrears of land revenue demand

Pargana	1324 Fasli		1325 Fasli		1326 Fasli		1327 Fasli		1328 Fasli		1329 Fasli	
	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears
					INDORE DISTRICT							
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Indore	3,01,162	1,033	3,06,245	1,272	3,06,681	2,575	2,97,260	15,063	2,81,815	32,274	2,77,171	37,848
Mhow	1,79,611	5,728	1,85,206	1,842	1,84,197	3,698	1,70,447	19,555	1,36,797	54,008	1,59,609	33,010
Depalpur	1,72,436	681	1,77,963	300	1,73,697	5,687	1,63,790	17,050	1,76,496	5,615	4,70,461	12,110
Sawer	3,01,660	135	3,02,006	118	3,02,315	896	2,96,045	7,993	2,95,002	11,165	2,99,300	7,738
Patlawad	23,012	347	23,103	373	23,877	340	23,770	513	21,074	2,552	21,450	2,367
Total district Indore	12,80,920	7,924	12,94,312	4,205	12,90,767	13,196	12,51,312	60,174	12,11,184	1,05,914	12,28,081	92,873
					MAHIDPUR DISTRICT							
Mahidpur	3,83,896	6,834	3,86,052	6,238	4,02,446	5,792	3,40,201	78,261	3,78,717	39,384	3,64,634	51,539
Trana	3,78,871	10,365	3,88,254	3,011	3,98,310	2,867	3,19,703	86,479	3,85,099	46,690	3,59,122	44,835
Sunderji	20,307	8			21,138	4	21,788	46	22,681	40	22,818	86
Alampur	60,381	96	61,784	260	63,126	99	64,052	167	NOT AVAILABLE		63,766	1,502
Total district Mahidpur	8,13,455	17,303	8,36,090	9,509	8,85,320	8,762	7,15,743	1,64,953	7,60,397	86,114	8,10,670	97,962
					NIMAR DISTRICT							
Khargone	1,71,776	9,324	1,78,761	810	1,73,386	733	1,72,901	1,650	1,72,775	1,607	1,72,608	1,794
Bhikangaon	76,261	8,380	93,951	5,250	1,40,668	2,055	1,40,729	4,052	1,36,285	8,549	1,37,155	5,649
Segaon	1,00,828	543	1,01,113	212	1,01,545	137	99,394	166	1,01,073	577	1,01,612	208
Sendhwa	58,085	1,899	59,759	646	59,346	448	56,064	3,389	57,190	1,366	58,329	1,565
Maheshwar	1,49,926	1,639	1,51,702	771	1,51,468	1,110	1,49,510	4,078	1,51,083	5,833	1,48,629	5,933
Kasrawad	1,73,551	383	1,66,337	145	1,71,705	218	1,70,783	999	1,69,537	3,687	1,69,598	4,021
Barwaha	1,49,381	1,963	1,56,799	1,513	1,56,590	802	1,57,801	964	1,58,470	1,435	1,57,790	1,253
Nisarpur	1,05,556	1,818	1,04,969	1,095	1,05,452	200	1,06,609	214	1,04,920	901	1,05,699	1,271
Total district Nimar	9,88,864	19,949	10,13,881	10,082	10,60,160	5,753	10,52,781	15,512	10,51,338	23,955	10,51,450	21,694

APPENDIX No. XVI.—(*continued*)

Pargana	1340 Fasli		1341 Fasli		1342 Fasli		1343 Fasli		Total		Average	
	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears
					INDORE DISTRICT							
Indore	Rs 3,80,200	Rs 11,112	Rs 3,89,780	R 20,079	Rs 2,07,086	Rs 91,311	R , 3,81,536	Rs 46,119	Rs 20,23,985	Rs 3,31,619	Rs 3,02,398	Rs 23,161
Mhow	1 35,078	38,908	1 76,947	17,912	1,71 100	10,898	1,91,220	11,106	17 12,707	2,01,075	1,61,271	20,198
Depalpur	1,18,103	6 101	1 08 117	12	1,71,201	3,178	1,05,880	37,360	16,77,613	1,18,103	1,07,765	11,810
Sawer	2,07,313	11 905	1 01,101	0 512	3 01,051	1,701	1,01, 51	16,0 6	20,08,185	69,013	2,00,819	6,901
Petlawad	20,051	3,803	21,930	2,78	23,31	1,809	38 110	1,017	3 27,977	16,280	22,788	1,6 0
Total district Indore	11,00,137	1,18,820	12 50,105	68,372	13,71,198	50,898	13,05,816	1,12,301	1,08,10,100	9,01,026	13,01,011	66,101
					MANDSUR DISTRICT							
Mahidpur	3,38,000	70,551	1,51 210	60,121	1,55,508	71,126	3,75,0 6	70,161	30,76,110	1,80,012	1,07,611	18,061
Parana	3,23,118	0 131	1,7 ,105	10 279	1,90,509	18,018	1,80,061	16,711	30,53,060	3,09,029	1,07,30	30,0 3
Sundeal	22,073	928	22,01	591	23 820	30	24,313	180	2,02,810	2,122	20,282	212
Mampur	1,10,110		81,110		60,1 16		08,21		6,11,118	2,121	61,113	1 10
Total district Mahidpur	7,01,1 5	1,59,801	8,11,788	1,00,293	8,30,6 8	80,101	8,18 31	1,19,601	81,00,763	9,31,186	8,10,176	85,17
					NIMAR DISTRICT							
Khargone	1,2 ,012	1,071	1,76,5 7	850	1,79,011	1,151	1,78,011	2,011	17,62,031	18,151	1,76 20	1 91
Bhikangaon	1,29,085	21 910	1,10,079	9,018	1,10,931	5,816	1,50,770	9,770	13,81,7 0	70,8 0	1,38,171	7 80
Segaon	1 01,091	1,058	1,01,703	170	1,01,051	171	1,01,07	180	10,15,018	4,0 0	1 02,5 5	101
Sendhwa	5,013	2,01	55,623	5,581	60,132	3,1 0	60,110	3,05	5,99,201	20,817	58,020	2,08
Maheshwar	1,10,091	18,801	1 51,930	1,8 6	1 09,1 10	2,000	1,50,100	1,80	15,00,110	11,89	1,50 01	1,188
Kasrawad	1,07,007	7,050	1,7 ,288	2,551	1,71,7 0	1,0 3	1,77, 00	1,08	17,12,81	22,117	1,71,181	2,212
Barwaha	1,58,720	97	1 00,075	011	1,02,0 9	1,016	1,0 ,80	1,250	15 81,809	12,0 1	1 58,107	1,208
Nimarpur	88 720	10,050	1,01,801	1,720	1,05,001	8 2	1,08,07	2,550	10,05,001	38,110	1,07,500	1,81
Total district Nimar	10,10,07	75,100	10,01,1	31,202	10 91,198	00,511	11,01,727	17 255	1,01,78,809	2,11,110	10,17,880	21,110

APPENDIX No XVI —(*concluded*)

Pargana	1324 Fasli		1325 Fasli		1326 Fasli		1327 Fasli		1328 Fasli.		1329 Fasli	
	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears
					NEMAWAR DISTRICT							
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Khategaon	2,09,971	14,463	2,15,413	10,429	2,23,021	1,119	77,141	1,19,549	1,77,383	19,191	2,06,867	20,230
Kanrod	1,15,376	3,518	1,18,805	435	1,19,305	525	35,159	83,678	1,07 298	12,633	1,05,923	14,616
Kantaphar	1,20,076	701	1,26,171	17	1,20,976	206	11,051	93,251	1,15,635	11,032	1,08,967	17,940
Total district Nemawar	4,19,123	19,685	4,00,389	11,001	4,63,302	1,850	1,53,358	3,18,508	4,00,316	72,859	4,21,757	51,776
					RAMPURA-BHANPURA DISTRICT							
Garoth	2,98,458	880	2,11,571	2,875	2,29,182	2,969	1,76,784	52,161	1,78,747	44,196	1,87,494	26,302
Rampura	80,783	193	86,990	504	90,171	69	87,994	1,967	88,337	3,313	85,963	2,258
Bhanpura	92,011	173	94,711	26	1,03,032	41	96,271	5,836	40,767	58,061	78,165	14,076
Manasa	1,86,696	7,961	1,91,765	12,071	2,17,333	916	2,02,150	16,012	1,89,871	23,566	1,97,622	13,328
Sunel	1,41,724	2,826	1,44,309	1,884	1,46,213	2,518	67,014	82,716	80,116	66,182	1,27,025	13,663
Jiraput	1,92,250	1,101	1,96,651	609	2,04,302	544	1,19,671	85,160	1,50,105	54,737	1,37,908	74,960
Nandwai	12 680	38	8 003	3,848	12,259	32	11,989	41	12,200	123	12,001	125
Total district Rampura-Bhanpura	9,19,507	12,171	9,31 000	31,817	10,02,492	6,189	7,61,896	2,43,976	7,44,149	2,49,577	8,26,178	1,44,811
Grand Total	13,87,163	77,432	13,88,177	56,611	47,07,041	37,780	39,65,090	8,03,123	41,67,379	5,38,419	43,38,196	4,09,116

APPENDIX No. VII—(*concluded*)

Taluqas	1140 Fasli		1141 Fasli		1142 Fasli		1143 Fasli		Total		Average	
	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears	Collections	Arrears
					NELAMANGALA DISTRICT.							
	R. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khatagere	5 0 1	1,10,010	1,01,885	91,850	1,15,507	90,158	1,83,180	48,203	4,00,572	3,40,241	1,33,524	79,747
Kunigal	10 1	3,68 1	91,105	28 80	9 7 8	80,101	1,09,830	20,508	2,80,250	3,51,213	90,020	50,121
Kunigal-i	1	48,061	1,05,310	10 -	1,10 11	11,0,1	1,12,190	21,831	10,58,030	1,15,0 8	1,05 61	31, 00
Total for CN taluqas	3 11 0	1,10,1	4,00,1	1,1 -	1 1,113	1 1	1 1 11	1,00,011	17,05,002	10 11,000	1 0,100	1,01 801
					KANKURTA BHANDARA DISTRICT.							
Gauribidanur	1 1 5	1 1	1 1 1	4 001	1 01,1	31, 05	1,5 , 11	90,1	19,08,110	1,0 7 11	1,50,512	19,3 1
Bagepalli	5 1	1 11	91,201	1, 33	85,00	2,05	83 881	1 05	8,00,50	2,3 1	80,050	2,3 1
Bhagepalli	01 1	31 150	1 1,050	1 1 51	1 1 1	8 31	81,502	19,01	1,08 121	1,13,1 1	30,012	11,55
Mandikal	1 1 1	1 1	1 88,150	31 505	9,01,582	19,000	1 03,501	11,90	10 01,7 0	1 1 ,701	1,00, 1	11,778
Sunkal	1 20 0	1 0	1,2 , 00	10,110	1,80,018	1,748	1,91,009	20,258	13 31,000	0,11 0	1,33 100	39,183
Jinagepalli	1 1,185	102	1,0 1 0	2 1 03	1,01,100	11,17	2,08,117	10,803	17,50,100	1,11,01	1,7 ,011	1,0 0 1
Gundlapalli	12,180	110	13, 01	98	19 1 0	1	19,5 1	1	1 18,500	1, 10	11,850	152
Total district Bangalore Bhagepalli	1 05 0 1	1,70,201	1,00,1 8	1,01 500	0 01,1 0	1 1	0,1 1,001	1,00,5 0	90,20,000	1 1,5 1 5	8,0 0 0	1,12,171
Grand Total	10,2 0 11	1,85 05	11,10,1 1	1 7,190	15,31,0 1	5,21 71	15,01,210	1,80,011	1,10,0 1 1	00,00,101	10,00,01 1	5,00,000